

## Quebec postpones debate on Bill 25

Debate on the controversial Bill 25, which makes the current strikes of Catholic teachers in the province illegal, will be postponed to give Premier Johnson opportunity to reconsider the teachers' proposed amendments.

The National Union government had rammed the Bill through second reading — approval in principle — late Monday night. At the same time the Premier, in a meeting with the Presidents of the French and English unions, refused further concessions.

But in the wake of threatened mass resignations from both Catholic and Protestant teachers, the government has delayed third reading of the Bill.

The Premier has insisted all along that "amendments in the bill could still be made" and will meet with senior civil servants in the Education department today.

Raymond Laliberté, President of the Corporation of Catholic Teachers of Quebec, said the amendments proposed by the teachers Monday night constituted a "major compromise". The amendments include:

- acceptance of the return-to-work order if special remuneration provided for extra work to help students catch up for lost time;
- commencement of negotiations according to the salary scale outlined in Bill 25 and compulsory arbitration if there are no results in a month;
- acceptance of the union's stand on the teachers' interpretation of the October salary guidelines (which put a ceiling on wage increases) that would leave new wage agreements free of government school board budget penalties;
- formation of a special government study commission that would recommend a framework for future teachers' negotiations before July.

## Judicial Committee ruling

# Gage firing unconstitutional

by KITTY HOFFMAN

The Judicial Committee has ruled that the only grounds open to the Students' Council for firing an Editor-in-Chief of the *McGill Daily* is "bad faith" on the part of the editor, and that hence Council's action last term in firing Sandy Gage was unconstitutional.

The Committee, under chairman Ronald Berger, was petitioned by Marvin Schechter, BCL 3, to inquire into the constitutionality of Council's action. It felt that although Gage was given a "fair hearing", the action "did not meet with the requirements of the Constitution of the Students' Society."

The decision was based on discussion and deliberation of six distinct questions, each of which was decided separately. The Committee first decided that Council did have the power to fire the Editor-in-Chief, and that it was exercising a "judicial, or quasi-judicial function" when using this power because it was

"determining rights and liabilities".

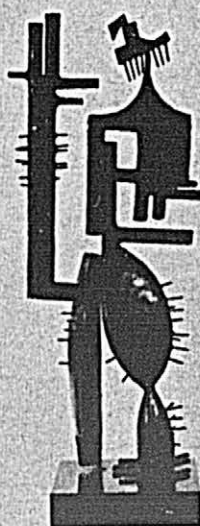
Council has this power, the Committee said, "on an interpretation of Article viii (6) of the Constitution", which reads "The Students' Council shall be responsible for the management and control of the *McGill Daily* through the Editor-in-Chief..."

The majority of the Committee felt that "for Council to fire the Editor-in-Chief it must have reasonable grounds to believe that the Editor was in bad faith." It was later decided that "Council did not have before it any evidence of bad faith on the part of the Editor-in-Chief, and as a consequence did not have reasonable grounds to believe that the Editor was in bad faith."

The Committee agreed that Gage "was entitled to a fair hearing" and the majority felt that he was given one.

The minority on this question believed that "the Students' Council, in its race to justice, overlooked certain essential for-

malities of a fair hearing, the most important of which was the reading of a letter of resignation" (that of former *Daily Business Manager* John Skinner) without the writer's "appearing before Council to submit to questioning."



Find out what it is on page 3.

## COMCOR accepts McGill

by PETER ALLNUTT  
News Editor

UGEQ's Comité de Coordination yesterday approved McGill's entry into the union following assurances that most students had accepted UGEQ's basic principles.

The decision to admit McGill, which must be ratified today by the General Assembly, was taken after a half-hour grilling of McGill's three-man delegation.

Victor Rabinovitch, Mark Wilson and Eli Einbinder represented the executive at the central committee meeting and presented McGill's request to join the French-speaking union.

Rabinovitch outlined the results of the recent campus referendum and said it was clear that the majority of students supported UGEQ. He said the strong affirmative vote for affiliation with at least one national union indicated a genuine acceptance of student syndicalism and social involvement.

Committee members from l'Université de Sherbrooke expressed fears that McGill was seeking membership with the unexpressed intention of changing the union and asked whether students had clearly accepted UGEQ as unilingual.

Pierre LeFrançois, Internal Vice-President and candidate for

the presidency, said that since McGill was applying for membership it must accept the constitution and structure of the union as it now exists.

Rabinovitch pointed out that the issues which had prevented McGill from joining before, particularly the question of language, had been presented to the campus and debated by both sides prior to the referendum. "The students knew what they were voting for when they chose UGEQ" he said.

He added that he did not think "the issue of bilingualism will arise at this Congress."

He felt that if a referendum were taken on every campus "many French speaking universities would not completely support UGEQ's policies," but this is not the essential point.

"Things change and those who agree with certain things now may disagree later. Right now we want to work together and co-operate."

Although yesterday's vote has yet to be ratified, no serious opposition is expected to arise. Last year McGill's entrance was approved by the General Assembly by a vote of 113 to 4.

At the same meeting COMCOR

## ugeq conference in brief

### CONFERENCE THEMES

- UGEQ's political stand on education
  - restructuring of UGEQ
- The delegates will discuss the activities of UGEQ since the last conference, particularly those concerning education. Furthermore, the delegates will reconsider the structure of the union to effect more participation of the individual members in the activities.

### WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The work will be done in four main categories:

- a) the committee for student social participation
- b) the education committee
- c) the services committee
- d) the international organization committee

The delegates will also hear the reports of groups studying the work that UGEQ has done and will define what should be done this year and appoint people to do it.

The results of the committee and discussion groups will be presented to the General Assembly of delegates on Sunday.

### SCHEDULE

- Today:** daytime — discussion  
evening — dance
- Friday:** daytime — discussion  
evening — free
- Saturday:** daytime — discussion and campaigning  
evening — entertainment with Raymond Levesque
- Sunday:** elections

"The President of the Students' Society has no mandate to raise such a motion. If one did arise — personally, I would vote against it and I think most of the McGill delegation would also" he said.

Rabinovitch added that the referendum "showed McGill backed syndicalism and participation in social problems because CUS also has these goals and a large majority voted to join one or the other."

He challenged the conception of a "McGill bourgeoisie", saying French-speaking delegates are also bourgeois and suggested that the union be called the "Union Général des Etudiants Bourgeois du Québec".

moved to incorporate itself as the directing body of UGEQ. Consisting of representatives from each member group, COMCOR supervises executive action and passes policy decisions which must be taken during the year.

It also decided to hire a professional team to secure discounts on various student goods, including books and clothes.

### Classes cancelled

All lectures and laboratories will be cancelled on Friday and Saturday, February 17 and 18, for the Winter Carnival and mid-term weekend holiday.

### ERRATUM

The Winter Carnival buses will be leaving the McGill campus for Mont Habitant at 9 am and 4:30 pm tomorrow, not at 9 am and 5 pm as was mentioned in yesterday's *Daily*.



# today

**SYMPHONIC BAND:** Rehearsal at 3476 Redpath St., 5 pm.

**PHYSICS SOCIETY:** Annual elections, PSC 106, 1 pm. After elections, Film "Domains and Hysteresis in Ferromagnets".

**DUPLICATE BRIDGE:** None tonight.

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY:** Prof. Cecil Clough of Manchester University to speak on "Machiavelli: The Purpose of the Prince", the Council Room, 8th floor, Leacock Building, 8 pm.

**SAVOY SOCIETY:** Full cast, last part of Act 2, Union Room 307, 1 pm.

**ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB:** Informal meeting, Union Room B23, 1 pm.

**ALPHA EPSILON DELTA:** (Pre-medical Honours Society) Dr. David Marcus will speak on "Internal Medicine and Diagnosis". Union B-24, 1 pm.

**GRADUATE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP:** Forum on Agnosticism and Christianity, Douglas Hall, Common Room, 5:30 pm.

**WUS:** SHARE meeting to organize personnel for collection. Union 411, 1 pm.

**FENCING:** Women's Intramurals (Advanced), Fencing Room, Currie Gym, 7 pm.

**BIOCHEMISTRY DEPT. SEMINAR:** Dr. O.F. Denstedt will talk on "The Story of Biochemistry at McGill" in the C.F. Martin Theatre, 5th floor, Room 504, McIntyre Medical Sciences Building. All welcome. 4:30 pm.

**BAHA'I ASSOCIATION:** "Why Am I a Baha'i?" Speaker: Dr. Raman. Union 123. All welcome.

**SECOND ANNUAL COMMERCE PILGRIMAGE:** (For Commerce only) Purvis Hall. 2 pm.

**COMPUTING SOCIETY:** PAL III, E406, 1 pm.

**DEBATING UNION:** All girls who want to be hostesses for the Winter Carnival Tournament and have not yet signed up, come to Debating Union in the Union Basement at 1 pm.

**MOC:** Refunds for last weekend's cancelled ski trip can be picked up from the Box Office in the Union.

**RUSSIAN CIRCLE:** All membership required, Union 24, 7 pm.

## Friday

**ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY:** Eucharist using liturgy of South

## EXPO STAFF

### ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Reasonable rooms or apartments for very reliable University students on the staff of the Ontario Pavilion at Expo.

Period: 28 April 1967 — 30 October 1967

Replies outlining all details addressed to:

Mrs. Patricia Sharp,  
Ontario Department of  
Economics & Development  
Special Project Branch,  
950 Yonge Street,  
Toronto 5, Ontario.

India. Glenn Pritchard, on Carnival Spirit. Canterbury House, 3555 University, 5:10 pm.

**AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Carnival supper, 3483 Peel, 6:30 pm.

## Saturday

**RUSSIAN CIRCLE:** Movie: Hamlet in Russian; Admission \$1; Students 50¢. PSCA, 3 pm.

## Sunday

**MOC:** Ski lessons at Mount Olympia, Piedmont. No transportation will be provided. \$3.50 for the tow. 10:30 am at the ticket booth.

**ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY:** Carnival Eucharist, Canterbury House, 10 am.

## WHAT'S WHAT

### FACULTY FRIDAY

Violinist Robert Koff and harpsichordist Kenneth Gilbert will perform in the second of two concerts devoted to the Violin and Harpsichord Sonatas of J. S. Bach, as part of the current series of Faculty Fridays organized by the Faculty of Music, on Friday, February 17, in Redpath Hall. Reservations may be obtained by calling the Faculty of Music at 844-6311, locals 482 or 693.

Koff is one of the founding members of the Julliard String Quartet, and is presently Associate Professor and Artist-in-Residence at Brandeis University.

### DRAMA AUDITIONS

Applications for auditions to the National Theatre School of Canada are currently being accepted. A post-secondary school, it offers acting and production courses for future actors, designers and production personnel.

Auditions will be held in every major city in Canada, commencing in May.

### FOLK MUSIC AUDITIONS

Auditions for the annual student concert sponsored by the Folk Music Society will take place on Monday only from 5-8 pm in Union B-26.

There may be musical instruments available but it is advisable to bring one's own. If it is impossible for anyone to audition at the given time, contact the Society office.

### MCGILL DEBATERS

Twenty-four McGill debaters will invade Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and John Hopkins as part of a debating tournament sponsored by Expo.

The first debate, to take place at Johns Hopkins, in Baltimore, on Sunday, will have Andrew Schwam and Henry Altschuler speaking on "Resolved that America has passed from barbarism to decadence without passing through civilization". They will be prepared to argue either side.

### FREE FILMS TONIGHT

Tonight at 8:30 in L-132 the Film Society will present a free public screening of the following National Film Board films:

A Trip Down Memory Lane  
Morning on the Lièvre  
Every Second Car  
Beaver Dam  
The Rink

**radio mcgill**  
CFQM-1m 92.5 mcs

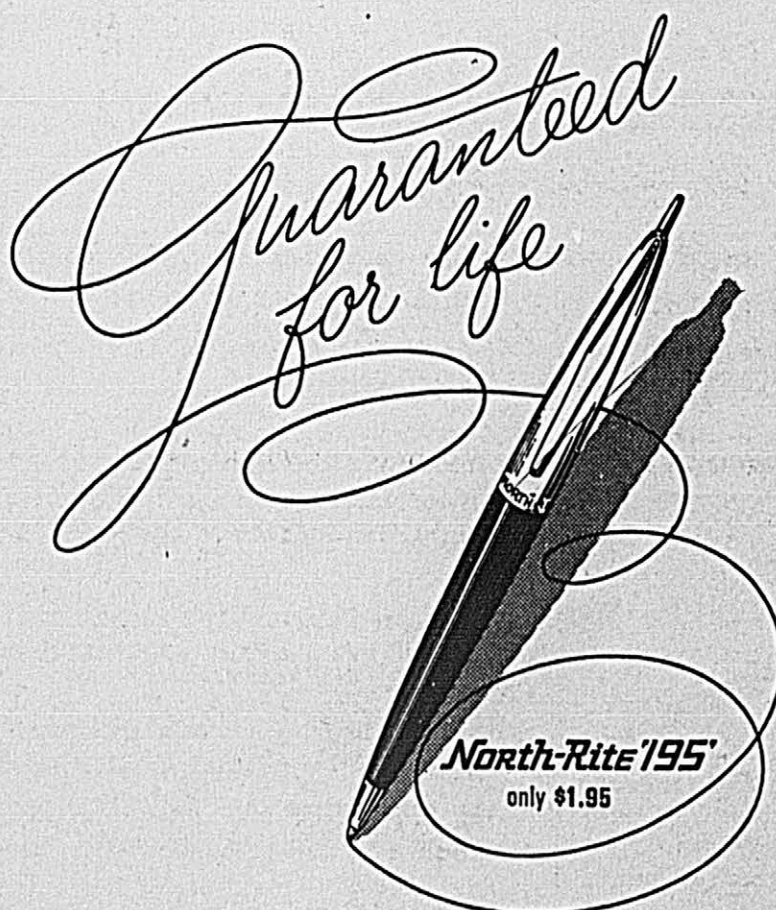
**10:00 - CAMPUS THEATRE**  
The McGill Players' Club presents THE RAM by Eugene Caldwell, professor at Guelph University. A one hour special.

**FRIDAY, 17th**  
**10:00 - THESE THREE IN PERSPECTIVE**  
Friday night news features satire and news analysis of the men, events and ideas that occurred in the past week.

## HOSTESSES

### MCGILL DEBATING TOURNAMENT

All girls who wish to be hostesses and did not attend the meeting yesterday, come to Debating Union Office — Union Basement at 1 pm TODAY.



North-Rite "195" passes 23 strict quality and endurance tests before it is finally packaged and shipped to your dealer... that is why we have no hesitation in giving you a written guarantee for life. Even the ink cartridge is guaranteed to write for one full year or we send you a replacement free. The new stainless steel ball and socket eliminate ink leaks on hands, clothing and paper.

**North-Rite** THE COMPANY THAT MAKES A POINT OF QUALITY.

## Commerce reps acclaimed

Most of the positions in the Commerce Undergraduate Society elections have been filled by acclamation. The new President of the Society is John Dorken, BCom. 3. The Vice-President is Bill Barrett, BC II, and the office of Secretary is being filled by D. Lichtenfeld, BC II and Marilyn Pichard, BC III. The Athletic Representative of the Society is Dave Carin, BC II.

The position of Treasurer is still open and will be voted on March 1. Norman Daltchman, BC 111, and Robert Parsons, BC 111, are candidates for the office.

You can SHARE  
next Wednesday to Friday.

## COMPACT CONTACT



Why carry around a whole chemistry set full of potions for wetting, cleaning and soaking contact lenses? Lensine is here! It's an all-purpose solution for complete lens care, made by the Murine Company. So what else is new? Well, the removable lens carrying case on the bottom of every bottle, that's new, too. And it's exclusive with Lensine, the solution for all your contact lens problems.



for contacts



# Photo display presented by Fine Arts Society

The surrealist sculpture pictured on page one is an example of the photographs presently being displayed by the Fine Arts Society in Union 123-124 until Saturday.

The "Cactus Man", by Spanish artist Julio Gonzales, is part of the international exhibition which will be shown at Expo 67.

Expo has accumulated large presentations of sculpture, painting, and photography for its exhibition.

The Chief Landscaping Architect for Expo, W. A. Phillips, said on Monday that the work of more than 400 sculptors will be scattered throughout the grounds and the International Sculpture Garden.

The sculpture display includes the works of thirty-four Canadian artists.

Expo has built a permanent museum, to very sophisticated specifications of light, humidity, and temperature, to house some of the world's greatest art treasures, many outside their countries for the first time.

A temporary pavilion will feature an exhibition of photographs selected from entries by amateurs and professionals the world over.

Some of these photographs, together with shots of painting and sculptures, are part of the Fine Arts display.

## WINTER CARNIVAL PRIZE-WINNING TICKETS

Those who are holding the following tickets can collect their prizes at the union switchboard until 5 pm.

Hockey no 941: a double theatre pass from United Amusement Co Ltd. Hockey, no 941; hockey, no 1050; Friday Night, no 1744, no 48; Saturday Night, no 99, no 629, no 638.

## PLACE DES ARTS

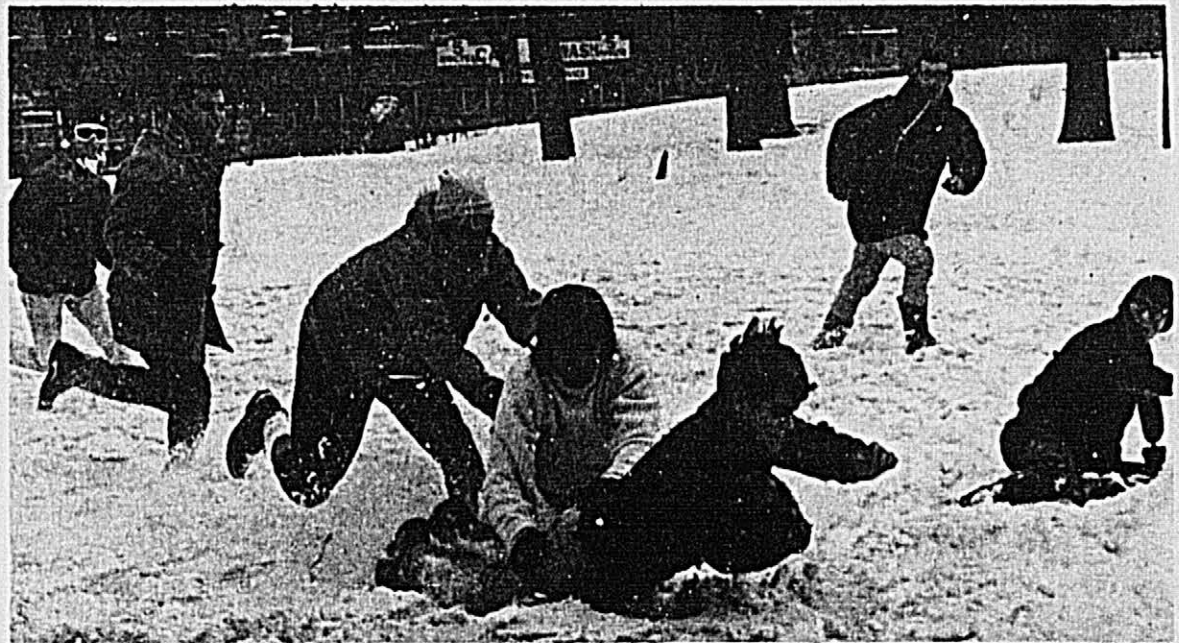
Balcon C41, Mezzanine G2, Parterre W19, Mezzanine E4.

## ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB ANNUAL ELECTION MEETING

The President hereby calls for the annual executive elections meeting (under article VII, section 1) for 1 PM Wednesday, February 22nd, 1967. The executive for the 1967-1968 year will be elected at this meeting. The meeting will be in the University Centre, room to be announced.

The following points should be kept in mind:

- (1.) Nominations for all executive positions must be signed by at least three members of the club, and be countersigned by the nominee.
- (2.) The President of the club must have been a member of the club for at least twelve months and a member of the McGill University Students' Society for at least twelve months. If no such person comes forward then any member of the club in good standing can run for the position.
- (3.) The vice-president, Treasurer and Secretary of the club can be any member of the club in good standing.



**BY THE SEAT OF HIS PANTS:** Ian McLean and Ron Estey, the internal and right corner linebackers, respectively, of the Boardroom Behemoths are shown applying a groan-producing tackle to Q "Crash" Alboim, star quarterback of the Daily marvels, in yesterday's Toilet Bowl tilt. "Augggh" groans Alboim as he is brought down after executing a scintillating rush. Upholding tradition, 'the Daily registered an 18-12 victory over the politicians. The Daily's superior blocking and depth were decisive factors as the joie-de-vivre journalists rolled to victory in the 101st edition of the annual classic. Story on page 6.

## Cafeteria closes

The cafeteria will be closed Friday and Saturday because of Winter Carnival. The snack bar will remain open.

## Torches, blades and royalty will spark Carnival tonight

### ERRATUM

Yesterday's Daily announced that the finals of the McGill Debating Tournament would begin at 2 pm Saturday, February 18 in Redpath Hall. They will be held at 2:30 pm in Chancellor Day Hall.

## NEW PENELOPE

378 Sherbrooke W.

Phone: 844-6773

Now Appearing for 1 month:

## THE STORMY CLOVERS

First Show: 9:15 pm

## DANTE'S

### COFFEE HOUSE

1432 Stanley St.

FRI, SAT, SUN NIGHT

PAT WEBB

(MISSOURI BLUES)

AND

WILLIE DUNN

Next Attraction:

RICHIE HAVENS

**THERE ARE STILL SEATS AVAILABLE FOR THOSE WISHING TO SIGN UP ON THE MCGILL CHARTERED FLIGHT. AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT. GET YOUR APPLICATIONS IN IMMEDIATELY.**

for students, professors, staff members and members of their families (these latter only husband or wife, or parent and only if they are accompanying qualified person).

## TRANSPORTATION

## ITINERARY

## COST (Round trip)

## ELIGIBILITY

## INFANTS' FARE

## CHILDREN'S FARE

By British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) 146 Seater Boeing Jet 707

Non stop Montreal to London — Sunday, May 28, 1967

Non stop London to Montreal — Sunday, Sept. 3, 1967

\$239.00 round trip fare Montreal-London. All passengers must leave on the same flight from Montreal and return by the same flight from London.

Full time bona fide students at McGill University, professors, staff members, their parents (if living in the same household), spouse and dependent children.

A limited number of infants under 2 years of age at time of departure from Montreal, May 28, are eligible for free passage.

Full fare must be paid for children over 2 years of age at time of departure from Montreal, May 28; such children will occupy individual seats.

For Detailed Information and Application Forms\*

**Students' Council Office**

**3480 McTavish Avenue, Montreal**

\* Telephone inquiries are not accepted.



THE  
MACDONALD  
LASSIE



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## MANAGING BOARD

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John Dufort ..... Business Manager  
Stephen Schecter ..... Supplement Editor

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**STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE**  
buff and the spectators cheered for the kingfish's guts. "Yeah for the kingfish's guts!" yelled Joanne (2) georgy cookie Rita and iblock, who came all the way from bytown just for the game. LESLIE has memories of following a certain adult-less-sense of the csismadia, whose enigmatic appearances are an everlasting riddle to the wasp. paradoxically the csiz sends birthday greetings not only to six-day-old sean patrick lenihan but also to marc (a day early). SAM remembers the 1939 browser and will forever treasure his first sojourn at the printers which lasted until the winter sun not munched, credit must go to CLARABARB for unsung efforts. WILLA and VIVIAN

## Community think tank

You hear a lot of talk over cafeteria coffee these days about what a miserable education we are getting. Much of it is expletive-loaded drivel mouthed in faint February hope that a miraculous revolution might result before five impending essay deadlines roll around. Some of it is couched in the belief that student action in concert with professors, joint committees on curriculum, will do away with silly course requirements, doctrinal lectures and boredom. Very little of this talk touches on the fundamental problems that plague modern university education. It might if more of the professors were sitting around in the cafeteria taking part in the discussions.

McGill, like so many Canadian institutions, represents a real enigma to the student activist. Obviously, McGill is not laden

with the kind of overt administrative vices which regularly rouse the students at Berkeley to assemble by the thousands in Sproul Plaza before Mario Savio and his illegal microphones. Our administration could hardly be labelled fascist. In many respects, then, it is unfair to compare McGill with the large modern university so prevalent in the United States. On the other hand, McGill could not be described as a traditional university, a genuine and free community of scholars, where knowledge is closely linked with wisdom, contemplation and reflection. In the best tradition of the Canadian tight-rope act, balancing between the pull of big American society and the gentler tugs of our European heritage, McGill as an academic institution is hard to classify. More important, it is harder to criticize. The underlying rot is disguised by a thin veneer of academic respectability. In actual fact, there is no agreement on the basic question of

what a university is supposed to do. Many students feel they are getting a bad education. Few can explain why. Even fewer know how to oppose something which is inscrutable. Activism functions most happily where the demon plainly shows its ugly head.

A few words on the nature of this demon are in order. The crux of the matter is the gradual change within the many departments of the modern university in the meaning of knowledge. The scientific revolution with its insistence on practicality and research has struck at the very roots of traditional university education. Knowledge and wisdom have been separated. The latter has been left in the dust of progress. Knowledge is now associated with more hip forms. It must be "novel", "productive" and never "obsolete", it must represent a "breakthrough". Professionalism is rampant. Every discipline attempts to establish its usefulness by making a unique contribution to the growing pile of accumulated knowledge. Teaching becomes a drag. Students, except for graduates who assist the "breakthroughs" and help with the teaching, become superfluous members of a shattered academic community.

This is the demon in full-snorting fury. Some disciplines are afflicted worse than others. But it is this underlying condition which engenders the feeling of alienation among the student population. It is this condition which guarantees the student four years of non-education as part of a non-community.

## LETTERS

### Common Law And The Common Man

Dear Sir,

I refer to an article by David Ticoll published under the title "Power and its Problems" and particularly the section in column 1 which reads: —Relations with Building Manager John Jones proved problematical (In November he demanded and got a one year contract giving him almost dictatorial powers in the Union.)

This statement is most irresponsible reporting since it is untrue and would have been shown to be untrue even had the most elementary research been done.

I am not concerned with the college politics expressed in the rest of the article but I am a staff employee and have already suffered unfavourable reactions as a result of this misstatement of Mr. Ticoll.

Please be advised that unless a complete rebuttal and an apology for this item as being without truth, appears in equally favourable conditions in tomorrow's Daily, I shall take such action under common law as I may be advised, and such action with the Principal of the University and The Students' Council has may be deemed desirable to prevent the repetition of such incidents.

John F. Jones  
Building Manager

(ed. note — The author did not intend that this remark be construed as stating that Mr.

Jones' contract necessarily gave him almost dictatorial powers, but that the nature of the circumstances surrounding the awarding of his contract and subsequent actions have resulted in the exercise of authority exceeding, in the author's view, what ought to be the normal bounds of the Building Manager's powers.)

### Hard Nose Department

Dear Sir,

The resignation of the McGill Redmen football team's assistant coaches is yet another blow to the already debilitated state of the Red and White machine. However, dissatisfaction on the part of the players and the assistant coaches over Mr. Mooney's coaching methods is not the only cause, although an important one, of the team's sorry 1-11 record of the past two seasons.

McGill University simply does not have the same reservoir of football talent to draw upon that the other universities in Ontario have. The number of English highschools in the province of Quebec which field football teams is pitifully small in comparison to the over 400 in Ontario. McGill is further hampered by the fact that the entrance standards at the Ontario universities are lower and that a football player in Ontario generally enrolls at an age 2 to 3 years senior to his counterpart at McGill.

In the early 1960's, before the arrival of Mr. Mooney on the McGill scene, McGill was able to rectify this imbalance by importing several Americans each year into one or more of the gra-

duate schools on campus. The most notable of these, being a roly-poly guard by the name of Tom Skypack, who, because he could fling a football through the air like a rocket and was arrogant enough to act like a coach on the field, became a quarterback to lead McGill to two championships.

However, the practice of recruiting these American studs has gradually subsided to the point where, last fall, not one new American with college football training in the U.S. entered graduate school at McGill.

This situation was compounded by the entrance of Mr. Mooney in 1965 at McGill with his philosophy of football. Mooney is a product of football in the state of Ohio where the game is not played for fun, but as a war in which one fights to escape a life in the coal mines or the steel mills. Forcing his "football is no fun" theory with such horrors as three a day practice sessions on his Canadian-bred players and coaches, who had not been raised on the idea that football was played as a money-making proposition for the university and that they were being paid, through athletic scholarships, etc., for this reason, was a tragic mistake. The inevitable alienation has resulted in the loss of each year's assistant coaches, the premature retirement of several players, and the disenchantment, to say the least, of those who have remained.

What disturbs one most about this whole sad situation is the Athletics Department's continuing tendency to gloss over any

upheaval within the department. Two years ago, why weren't the real reasons for the firing of Bill Bewley released to the press? Last year, why wasn't the public informed truthfully about the causes for Dave Copp's return to the Indian football ranks from the Redmen? This year, why wasn't the Athletics Board notified of the resignations of the assistant coaches when the Board was discussing Coach Mooney's position, the assistant coaches having previously announced their intentions of retiring? Isn't it about time that those who are running athletics at McGill should begin to face reality?

Andy Charters BA3

### Flip-Flop Department

Dear Sir,

I would like to offer this letter as a contribution to the general "stink out" of the McGill Athletics Department which you threatened to put into effect in last Monday's editorial.

As a new member of the McGill University Judo Club — a club that boasts about 50 members in '66-'67 meeting twice weekly under the expert supervision of Mr. F. Okimura (4th Dan), I feel that the athletics department fails to give this sport the recognition and support it deserves.

This point was keenly felt by the 9 members of the club who travelled to Waterloo Ont. last Friday night to fight for the glory of Old McGill against 8 other universities in the Annual O. Q. A. A. Judo Competition. 40% of the travelling and accommodation expenses had to be paid by im-

posing a \$1.50 "membership fee" on all club members. Even with this we were able to afford only the cheapest overnight accommodations (\$3/night at the Toronto Y.M.C.A.) and return train tickets "coach style". The cost of food during this expedition, an average of \$7.00 per person, was paid out of the pockets of the 9 competitors.

We were pleased to have with us, on the same train, the McGill Fencing Club, who were enjoying an all-expense paid voyage to Toronto, reservations at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto and "sleepers" on the return trip, and a McGill girls basketball team also very well provided for, at the King Edward no less. We were able to see very little of the University of Montreal Judo team on the return trip, as they were too comfortably ensconced in their roomettes between from 12 pm Saturday to 11 am Sunday to visit us in the peasants quarters.

We of the McGill Judo Club are indeed a tough lot, and spurn such plush accommodations as fit only for softies. We would gladly travel to any competition by donkey cart and sleep on hard boards rather than have McGill go unrepresented. However I would strongly suggest that the athletics department end its policy of discrimination against the Judo Club, which has given rise to grievances too numerous to mention, and make an effort to provide at least full travelling expenses, and food for its Judokas. As the old proverb says "If you don't feed your horse it will not work for you".

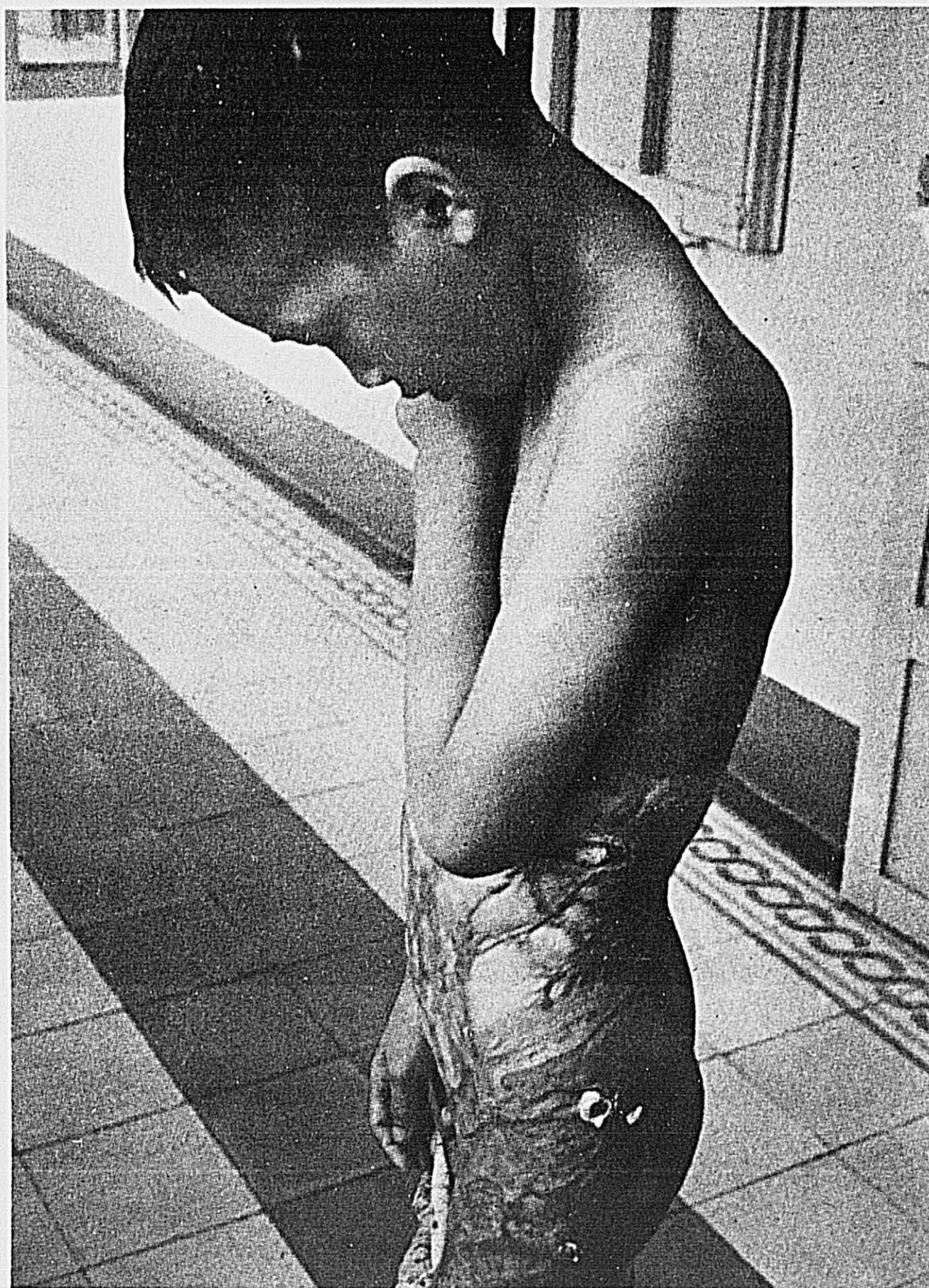
John Rollit, M Sc Q



# The Review

McGill Daily Supplement

FEBRUARY 16, 1967



courtesy of Ramparts

"Americans in Viet Nam who accidentally suffer serious burn injuries from napalm are rushed aboard special hospital planes... and flown directly to Brook Army Hospital in Texas, one of the world's leading centers for burn treatment and the extensive plastic surgery that must follow. But burnt Vietnamese children must fare for themselves..."

— from *The Children of Viet Nam* by Walter F. Pepper, Executive Director on Human Rights in New Rochelle, N.Y.



# THE GUILT OF BABI YAR

Anatoly Kuznetsov

Exactly what went on twenty-five years ago in the infamous ravine of Babi Yar, outside Kiev, the beautiful capital of the Ukraine, has been a matter of acrimonious charge and countercharge within the U.S.S.R. since 1961, when Yevgeny Yevtushenko wrote his noted poem on the subject.

Now, a quarter of a century after the carnage at Babi Yar, a remarkable documentary novel written by Anatoly Kuznetsov, a gentile resident of Kiev who was twelve years old when the outrages occurred, has appeared in the Soviet magazine Yunost. Based on eyewitness accounts and official documents, its publication in one of the official journals of the Young Communists and its enthusiastic reception by the critics seem at last an admission not only of the anti-Semitic origins of the mass executions—"Jews could always be sure of dying quickest"—but, much more surprisingly, the admission of Russian and Ukrainian participation in the mass criminality.

The following excerpts, Kuznetsov's own memories as a child plus one of five personal accounts which make up the body of the novel, disclose in all its starkness the horror of arrest, deportation, torture and death. The guilty are named, and many of the names are Russian.

(Reprinted from Atlas)

The thing is that I was born and grew up in Kiev, on Kurenivka, not far from the big ravine whose name used to be known to local residents—Babi Yar.

Then suddenly one day it became very well known.

For more than two years it was a forbidden zone, ringed with high-voltage barbed wire; it had a camp and signboards announcing that anyone who approached would be fired upon...

We heard the bursts of machine-gun fire at regular intervals: ta-ta, ta-ta. I heard them day after day for two years, and they ring in my ears still.

At the end of the second year of the occupation, thick, heavy smoke rose over the gully. It kept rising for three weeks.

When the German troops were driven from Kiev, and it was all over, a friend and I, even though we were afraid of mines, went to see what was left there.

It was a huge, one might even say majestic, ravine.

An attractive stream used to course through its bottom. The banks were steep, precipitous, sometimes overhanging. And there were often landslides in Babi Yar. But in general it looked quite ordinary.

We knew the stream like the palms of our hands. In childhood we had dammed it to make ponds, and "bridged" it with stepping stones, and had swum in it.

It used to have good, grainy sand, but now for some reason the sand was sprinkled with white pebbles.



I bent over and picked up a pebble. It was a burned piece of bone, the size of a fingernail, white on top, black on the bottom. The stream had washed these pebbles down from somewhere and was carrying them along...

We walked for a long time over these bones until we came to the very mouth of the ravine, and the stream disappeared; it flowed from many sandy layers.

The bones were being washed out from these layers. The gully became narrow here and divided into several channels, and in one place the sand was gray. Suddenly we realized that we were walking on human ashes...

It was then that the thought came to me that someone should tell about this as it really happened, from the very beginning, omitting nothing and inventing nothing...

On the morning of September 22, Grandfather started out to take a walk, but came pounding back along the porch and burst into the room:

"Here is news," he said. "Not a Jew will be left in Kiev by tomorrow. Let them go. They'll be shipped out. They have put out an order about it."

We ran outside. There was a notice pasted on the fence... There was no heading and no signature.

All Jews of the city of Kiev and its environs must appear on the corner of Melnikov and Dokhturov Streets (beside the cemetery) at 8 am on Sept. 29, 1941. They must bring their documents, money, valuables, warm clothing, etc.

Jews who fail to obey this order and are found elsewhere will be shot.

All who enter the apartments left by Jews and take their property will be shot.

The same text was repeated in Ukrainian below, and once again, in smaller print, in German. The notice was thus a three-story affair. I read it through twice and felt strangely chilled. It was cold and windy on that day, besides, and the street was deserted. I was too troubled to go home, and wandered to the bazaar instead.

Many Jews lived and worked in a cluster of clay huts, small barns and cowsheds huddled around a kitchen garden two doors from our house. I peeped in and found them in the grip of a quiet panic, rushing from hovel to hovel, assembling their bundles...

With their wailing children, their old and their sick, the Jews spilled out into the street, weeping and quarreling among themselves. They carried rope-tied bundles, battered wooden suitcases, patched carpetbags and carpentry toolboxes. The old women wore strings of onions around their necks—their provisions for the trip.

In normal circumstances the crippled, the sick and aged stay at home and are unseen. But they all had to emerge now, and I was shaken to find that there were so many sick and unfortunate people in the world.

## A REMINDER FROM THE AUTHOR

As you are reading these pages, you may just casually say to yourself, "Well, fiction is fiction..." I want to remind you once again: there is no fiction here. Everything here really happened. Nothing is imagined, not one word is exaggerated.

A. KUZNETSOV

There was another factor, too. The able-bodied men had been drafted into the army. All who could be evacuated, who had money or could go off with their factories or other enterprises had certainly gone. Those who were left constituted the real poor described by Sholom Aleichem. They were now limping and crawling into the streets.

"What's all this for?" I wondered. "It's cruel and unjust."

Feverishly I scurried from group to group, listening to the talk. The closer I came to Podol, the more people I saw in the streets. They stood watching and sighing at the gates and house entrances.

A great crowd was ascending Glubochitsa toward Lukyanovka, a sea of heads. These were the Jews of

Podol on the march. Ah, Podol, Podol! People were talking on all sides, "Where are they taking us? How are we going to get there?" One group could say nothing but "The ghetto, the ghetto!" A distraught elderly woman approached: "Dear people, this is death!" The old women broke into wailing. It was said that the Karaim had passed somewhere (I had never heard the word before, but realized that they must have been some sort of sect)—old men in loose garments reaching to their heels. They had spent the night in the Karaim synagogue. In the morning they had come out chanting: "Children, we are going to our deaths! Prepare yourselves! Let us meet death bravely, as Christ did."



Some were indignant. Why should anyone start a panic like that? It was already known, however, that a woman had poisoned her children and then herself to keep from going. A girl had jumped from a window near the opera house. Her body lay covered on the sidewalk.

Suddenly there was a great troubled stir. People were chattering on all sides, saying that Melnik Street had been cut off. One could pass through the cordon there, but not return.

This frightened me. Tired and dizzy, I was afraid I would not manage to get out of the crowd and would be driven off with them. I pushed hard against the people, made my way through, and got out. Then I took the long way home through streets that were empty now except for a few latecomers who were almost running to catch up.

## THE SYSTEM OF BABI YAR: Davidov's Story

DAVIDOV was arrested very simply, very casually. He was walking down the street and met a friend, Zhora Puzenko. He had gone to school with him. They had belonged to the same athletic club, they had called on girls together. They greeted each other now. Zhora smiled:

"What are you doing, Valodka, walking the streets? Let's go."

"Where to?"

"Come on, let's go, come on..."

"What are you talking about?"

Zhora kept smiling: "Will you come, or not? I can show you my documents," and as he spoke he unfolded an official paper—of a member of the investigating police. He shifted a pistol from one pocket to another, almost inadvertently, but so his friend could see.

It was a lovely sunny day, the street was crowded with German pedestrians. They moved out of the way. Davidov asked softly: "Aren't you ashamed?"

"No," Puzenko shrugged, "I get paid for it..."

And they walked on calmly, pleasantly, to Gestapo headquarters at Vladimir Street 33. The building was not far from Bogdan Khmelnytsky Square, almost directly across from the splendid golden-domed Sophian Monastery. It stood out in its starkness because of its size and gray-black color, seeming even darker in contrast to the bright neighboring buildings. It was a gigantic boxlike structure with imposing columns and portico. It towered over the rest of Vladimirovsky, permeated with the dignity and dust of the ages. It was built just before the revolution as the state govern-

(Continued on page 6)



## The triumphant centre

# Canadian liberalism

by Gad Horowitz

The following is the third part of an article by Professor Horowitz which appeared in the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, May 1966. Shortened because of space limitations.

Canadian Conservatives are not American Republicans; Canadian socialists are not American socialists; Canadian Liberals are not American liberal Democrats.

The un-American elements in English Canada's political culture are most evident in Canadian conservatism and socialism. But Canadian liberalism has a British colour too. The liberalism of Canada's Liberal party should not be identified with the liberalism of the American Democratic party. In many respects they stand in sharp contrast to one another.

The three components of the English-Canadian political culture have not developed in isolation from one another; each has developed in interaction with the others. Our toryism and our socialism have been moderated by liberalism. But by the same token, our liberalism has been rendered "impure", in American terms, through its contacts with toryism and socialism. If English-Canadian liberalism is less individualistic, less ardently populist-democratic, more inclined to state intervention in the economy, and more tolerant of "feudal survivals" such as monarchy, this is due to the uninterrupted influence of toryism upon liberalism, an influence wielded in and through the conflict between the two. If English-Canadian liberalism has tended since the depression to merge at its leftist edge with the democratic socialism of the CCF-NDP, this is due to the influence which socialism has exerted upon liberalism, in and through the conflict between them. The key to understanding the Liberal party in Canada is to see it as a center party, with influential enemies on both right and left.

## King's Liberal Reform

Hartz's comparison of the Liberal Reform movements of the United States and Europe casts light on the differences between American and English-Canadian liberalism. Hartz defines Liberal Reform as the movement "which emerged toward the end of the nineteenth century to adapt classical liberalism to the purposes of small propertied interests and the labouring class and at the same time which rejected socialism." The fact that European Liberal Reform was confronted with a significant socialist challenge meant (a) that liberals, influenced by socialist theory, tried to "transcend the earlier

individualism" and recognized "the need for collective action to solve the class problem," and (b) that liberals, faced with powerful enemies on both the left and the right, presented an ambivalent conservative-radical image; they attacked the tories and the status quo, but they also defended the status quo from its socialist enemies.

American liberals, impervious to the socialist challenge and therefore unaffected by socialist ideas, remain-

defensive appearance, were able to emerge as pure crusaders". If they had had to answer socialist attacks, they would have appeared much less radical.

The relevance of this analysis for the English-Canadian situation is apparent. In English Canada Liberal Reform, represented by King's Liberal party, has had to face the socialist challenge. Under socialist influence, it abandoned its early devotion to "the lofty principles of Gladstone, the sound economics of Adam Smith, and the glories of laissez faire". King's Industry and Humanity and the Liberal platform of 1919 mark the transition of English-Canadian Liberalism from the old individualism to the new Liberal Reform.

King's Liberal Reform, since it had to answer attacks from the left as well as from the right, projected a notoriously ambivalent conservative-radical image:



ed "enslaved" to individualism. "Even in its midnight dreams" American Liberal Reform "ruled out the concepts of socialism". Its goal was not to reform modern capitalism by abandoning Lockean individualism and moving in the direction of socialism, but, by smashing or controlling trusts and bosses, to restore the old individualistic way of life. It struggled to retain individualism and yet to recognize the new problems of a modern industrial society: "An agonized reluctance... characterized the outlook of Progressivism toward the positive legislation advanced everywhere by Western Liberal Reform". Yet American Liberal Reform had an unambiguous radical image; its only enemies were the big-propertied liberals of the right. American Liberal Reformers were thus "saved from a

Truly he will be remembered  
Wherever men honor ingenuity  
Ambiguity, inactivity, and  
[political longevity.

(F.R. Scott, The Blasted Pine)

When he faced Bennett and Meighen, King was the radical warrior, the champion of the little people against the interests. When he turned to face Woodsworth and Coldwell, he was the cautious conservative, the protector of the status quo. He

... never let his on the one hand  
Know what his on the other  
[hand was doing.

(F.R. Scott, The Blasted Pine)

Roosevelt's New Deal involved "departures from the liberal faith of a very substantive kind". Unlike the earlier Progressivism it did not shun state action. But neither did it con-

ciously abandon Locke. Since Roosevelt did not have to face the socialist challenge, he did not have to "spell out his liberal premises. He did not have to spell out any real philosophy at all. His 'radicalism' could consist of what he called 'bold and persistent experimentation' which of course meant nothing in terms of large social faiths and was indeed perfectly compatible with Americanism." The Republican opposition tried to alert the American people to the fact that Roosevelt's experiments were indeed socialistic and un-American, but the American people did not listen. They were convinced by Roosevelt's plea that his legislative schemes were "mere technical gadgetry," that questions of political philosophy were not relevant. Roosevelt and the American people, by closing their eyes to the philosophical implications of the New Deal, had their cake and ate it too; they subverted Lockean individualism in fact, but they held on to their Americanism, their Lockean individualist faith.

Hartz points out that this "pragmatism" of the New Deal enabled it to go farther, to get more things done, than European Liberal Reform. "The freewheeling inventiveness typified by the TVA, the NRA, the WPA, the SEC" was nowhere to be found in Europe. Defending itself against socialism, European Liberal Reform could not submerge questions of theory; it had to justify innovations on the basis of a revised liberal ideology; it had to stop short of socialism openly. The New Deal, since it was not threatened by socialism, could ignore theory; it "did not need to stop short of Marx openly"; hence it could accomplish more than European Liberal Reform.

## Atmosphere of indecision

King had to face the socialist challenge. He did so in the manner of European Liberal Reform. No need to worry about abandoning individualism; Locke was not Canada's national god; like European liberalism, Canadian liberalism had been revised. The similarity of socialism and Liberal Reform could be acknowledged; indeed it could be emphasized and used to attract the socialist vote. At the same time, King had to answer the arguments of socialism, and in doing so he had to spell out his liberalism. He had to stop short of socialism openly. Social reform, yes; extension of public ownership, yes; the welfare state, yes; increased state control of the economy, yes; but not too much. Not socialism. The result was that King, like the European liberals, could not go as far as Roosevelt.

"What makes the New Deal 'radical'," says Hartz, "is the smothering by the American Lockian faith of the socialist challenge to it." Roosevelt did not need to reply to Norman

(continued on page 7)



# the ARTISTIC computer

Since their inception much nonsense has been written about computers. Some have actually attributed human qualities to these and a gullible public have chanted in chorus "these machines will rule the world". This is pure ballyhoo!

The McGill Fine Arts Society in conjunction with the Computing Society will soon be sponsoring an exhibit of Computer Art. The purpose of the display is in no way to introduce these machines as artists as they could never be such. Rather it is to show them for what they really are — powerful and flexible tools whose applications are limited only by man's imagination.

The art that is to be displayed was not done by computers. It was done with computers. Such art is still in a highly experimental state but the results may eventually lead to a better understanding of the basic principles of aesthetics and what in art is purely mechanical or truly human.

The following address was delivered by Professor L. Mezei of the University of Toronto.

To sidestep the question of what is and what is not art I will define "Computer Art" as "computer generated two-dimensional graphics produced for the purpose of obtaining pleasing pictures".

During the last three years the field of computer graphics developed rapidly. This includes techniques for inputting pictorial information into computers or generating them within a computer in coded form and finally displaying the result again in picture form.

How can a computer create art? It has no built in creative urge! It must be instructed in detail to do anything at all. Writing these instructions is known as programming. Aha, you sigh in relief the art is really created by the programmer and not by the computer. This is true, at least partly so. Only partly because with the more sophisticated programs the programmer does not exactly know what the results will be. Neither does the painter when he starts on a blank canvas. His education, past experience, current environment, and inborn talent, whatever they may be, are his program — beyond that he has a certain amount of free choice.

So does the computer which is more than a mathematical calculator. It is a general purpose symbol manipulator and a general procedure follower. Using a few dozen basic operations we can write complex procedures whose results we cannot visualize and have alternative series of operations performed depending on what went on before. This decision-making capability of the computer together with its ability to perform millions of operations in seconds with complete accuracy is what makes it such a flexible tool. Few areas of human activity remain where some application cannot be found.

## design and chance

To understand this more concretely take a look at the process of knitting. There are only about six basic operations. Yet the instructions in the knitting magazines enable the ladies to knit the most complex designs. We can introduce unpredictability into the process by making use of random numbers much like making a choice or decision on the basis

of rolled dice. We can control this randomness, put limits on it, so that we do not get chaos. We now have a combination of design and chance, order and chaos, unity within complexity. Art!

The overall design is still the programmers'. The very choice of what operations to allow and what not imposes definite design decisions. True random art does not exist, human beings cannot act in a completely random manner. Maybe only straight lines are used or only squares. But let the size of the squares vary randomly but within limits. Allow the squares to be distorted each to a different degree. And let the distances between them vary randomly but again within certain limits. The result is more interesting than the monotonous regularity of most op art.

All this can be done but does this make the computer talented? I would say no. It is not a very good recognizer and generator of pattern, form and structure — one of the essential abilities of the artist.

The main reason I say no is the lack of sufficient aesthetic design rules. Once we obtain more satisfactory ones, as I think we will — our computer cum program will behave as though it had talent. It will create works of art better than most humans — but not better than truly creative human artists.

## man-machine symbiont

Why try to cause the computer to produce art in the first place? The main value is the light which such studies may shed on our own creative processes. It also highlights those areas which are truly creative and those qualities which are uniquely human so that we can develop these and leave the mechanical and imitative to the machine. Such computer art may also help raise the level of our own artistic products by producing the second rate more efficiently in greater numbers. No one wants to be surpassed by a machine or by a chimpanzee.

I do not like this anthropomorphic mode of talking about computers, partly because it is incorrect and partly because I feel it may become true in time.

The computer is merely a tool. But it is not an inert mass as most tools are. It is a dynamic system, it responds, it demands, it corrects, it extends our mental abilities. The catchword today is "man-machine symbiosis".

In each age many artists were intent on exploring the technology of their time so they could use it for their artistic aims. Not only will the results produce novel art forms, but this system can free the artist of much of the tedium of execution of

his design ideas. Of course many artists will want to create with their own hands directly. That is their own choice.

This brings us to aesthetics. Some of you may feel that formal rules and objective theories have no place in aesthetics. The inadequate attempts throughout history together with the great claims made for them justify your skepticism. But it does not deny the need nor the possibility.

I agree that you cannot have a mathematical theory embracing all aspects of art. On the other hand art is not that different from language where meaning, feeling and emotion are not ruled out by the existence of rules of grammar. Aesthetic appreciation does not depend on meaning or semantics alone, we also need a syntax.

## aesthetics à la IBM

This new information processing tool together with the new techniques arising from cybernetics, information theory, communication theory, computer science, and mathematical logic can be fruitfully applied in aesthetic inquiries. They give us the tools to begin studying more comprehensive and fundamental questions than in the past; not merely asking what is the correct proportion but exactly what do we mean by form, pattern, structure, order, organization.

Only when we have some answers to these questions can we start formulating aesthetic measures as Birkhoff attempted and even then, only on the formal and syntactic level.

Let us ask again:

What is form, pattern, structure, order, organization? How can they be identified, described, organized, and utilized? A number of pertinent techniques exist which can be applied with the aid of computers. They could operate on actual man-made patterns of artistic values. We have a great number of visual presentation methods: Venn diagrams, trees, flowcharts, bar diagrams, graphs, etc. Which are the best for describing particular types of relationships?

At least we should gather these in a systematic manner for more and more we rely on visual means to organize and communicate the increasingly complex materials we deal with.

I am certain that if Leonardo da Vinci were alive today he would be enthusiastic about the application of modern technology to the arts.

by Remi Landau

## The Review

published every Friday in the McGill Daily, the Review is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.

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**"The real complaining party at the bar is civilization. Civilization is asking whether law is so laggard as to be utterly helpless to deal with crimes of such magnitude..." (Chief Prosecutor Jackson, Nuremberg 1945)**

**It is from Nuremberg, 1945, that the concept of "war crimes against humanity" dates. At that time the concept was suspect, as its originators were those who had won the war; many felt that the justice they wished to impose was the law of the victor over the vanquished. Nevertheless, if we are to accept the opening statement of Chief Prosecutor Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Nuremberg trials represent an important precedent in international law. "Certainly" said Justice Jackson, "no future lawyer or nation undertaking to prosecute crimes against the peace of the world will have to face the argument that the effort is unprecedented, and therefore, by inference, improper."**

Unless the condemnation of the Nazi leaders at Nuremberg meant that any government which in the future should commit acts contravening the Nuremberg precedent would be liable to judgement by those same laws, the International Military Tribunal of 1945 was a meaningless historic act. This Tribunal is the precedent on which Bertrand Russell based his appeal for an International War Crimes Tribunal to investigate the actions of the government of the United States in Vietnam. This tribunal has now been founded.

According to Russell the war in Vietnam is like that waged by the Germans in Eastern Europe in that it is designed to protect the continued American domination of the wealth of South-East Asia. With the exception of the openly systematic extermination of the Jews, everything that the Germans did in Eastern Europe is being repeated by the U.S. government in Vietnam, this time on a larger scale and with a more terrible, more ruthless efficiency. Vietnam has seen mass concentration camps, torture, massacres and mass burials. Experimental weapons, saturation bombing, with chemical and bacteriological weapons, napalm and phosphorus must be added to ways in which at this point it would appear that the United States has transgressed the very laws which it, itself helped to establish, governing the conduct of war.

According to Jean-Paul Sartre, executive-president of the International War Crimes Tribunal, the question is not at all one of judging whether American policy in Vietnam is bad or immoral, but rather of determining the extent to which that policy and its consequences fall under the category of war crimes under established international law. The criteria on which conclusions will be drawn is not, moreover,

limited to Nuremberg. It also has the precedents of the Geneva conventions and the Kellogg-Briand pact, to both of which the United States was a signatory.

The War Crimes Tribunal is not the spokesman for any government nor does it have the power to impose any sentence on those whom it may find guilty. This fact, which in the eyes of some constitutes a weakness, in reality, renders the Tribunal more universally meaningful than the Nuremberg tribunal could possibly have been. The members of the Tribunal are weak, if one must call them that, because they are independent and do not represent the vested interests of any nation or power. Their aim is not to send people to jail, but to re-create in public opinion the awareness that it is possible for a government to be objectively and juridically criminal.

**by Wendy Gold**

This does not mean, however, that the Tribunal approaches the question of the American presence in Vietnam dispassionately. The Tribunal is founded on the conviction that atrocities are indeed taking place against a small people, the Vietnamese. Because of its belief that crimes have been committed, and because it is not in a position either to insure that the accused parties will give evidence in their defence, or that penalties could be imposed, the Tribunal will be more in the nature of an international commission of enquiry than that of a trial. The Tribunal members, like those of a grand jury, will weigh the evidence that is available fairly, but will hear the evidence because they believe that crimes are being committed.

Similarly, the International War Crimes Tribunal is not founded on the notion that war crimes are being perpetrated by both sides in the conflict. In an answer to a question concerning this aspect of the tribunal's approach Jean-Paul Sartre replied that he refused to judge on the same level the activities of a group of poor peasants who are obliged for their defence to unite under the rule of an iron discipline and those of an immense army supplied by a super-industrialized country of two hundred million. Moreover, he maintained, it is not the Vietnamese who have invaded America, but the other way around.

What specifically will the War Crimes Tribunal do, and who will be participating in it? Among the members of the Tribunal are the eminent international lawyers, Vladimir Dedijer of Yugoslavia, Lello Basso of Italy, Mehmet Ali Aybar, Turkish member of parliament, Mahmud Aly Kasuri, senior advocate, Supreme Court of Pakistan, and Kinji Marakawa of Japan. The other members include: Gunther Anders, Australian writer; Stokely Carmichael of SNCC; Isaac Deutscher; Simone de Beauvoir; Amado Hernandez, poet-laureate of the Philippines and head of the Democratic Labour Party; Lazaro Cardenas, ex-president of Mexico. It is due to the internationally

tional Law? 2) Has the American army made use of or experimented with new weapons or weapons forbidden by the laws of war? 3) Has there been bombardment of targets of a purely civilian character, for example hospitals, schools, sanatoria, dams, etc., and on what scale has this occurred? 4) Have Vietnamese prisoners been subjected to inhuman treatment forbidden by the laws of war and, in particular, to torture or to mutilation? Have there been unjustified reprisals against the civilian population, in particular, the execution of hostages? 5) Have forced labour camps been created, has there been deportation of the population, or other acts tending to the extermination of the population and which can be characterized juridically as acts of genocide?

If the Tribunal finds that some or all of these crimes have been committed, it will determine those responsible for them, and to make public its findings, with an end to establishing the truth about the war. Whatever conclusions the International War Crimes Tribunal will reach, it will serve to remove the excuse of ignorance and force all people, but particularly the American people to choose between complicity and resistance. Every American faced

# international war crimes tribunal

representative nature of the Tribunal, as well as the prominence of its members that the conclusions of the Tribunal can be expected to have an impact on world opinion.

The five month period of investigation and collection of evidence has begun. The public hearings will take place in Paris and will last for 12 weeks. More than two hundred witnesses will come from Viet Nam to testify. Scientists who have studied weaponry, doctors, nurses and newspapermen will all present evidence. The proceedings will be taped and the full evidence will be published; in addition there will be documentary film material concerning the witnesses who give evidence and the BBC intends to broadcast major sessions. The questions which the Tribunal is posing to itself include the following: 1) Has the US government (and the governments of Australia, New Zealand and South Korea) committed acts of aggression according to Interna-

with military service in Viet Nam will be obliged to weigh fully the evidence which the Tribunal shall publish.

If the investigation concludes that the United States is guilty, there will come into being an alternative for Americans of draft age that does not now exist. Those who, like the Fort Hood Three (the three GI's now in prison for refusing to go to Viet Nam) now cite the Nuremberg laws to back up their refusal to serve in Viet Nam, may then have a certain basis for citing the findings of a new Tribunal, designed especially to answer questions pertaining to the struggle in Viet Nam.

But that possibility represents no more than a potential by-product of the War Crimes Tribunal. It is above all a profound appeal to each individual, to see and to be willing to pass judgement at this crucial moment, for as Russell says, "Who, among us, is not a witness to these crimes?"



## BABI YAR...

(Continued from page 2)

ment headquarters and remained unfinished until the Soviet authorities turned it first into the Palace of Labor and subsequently into the headquarters of the Ukrainian Communist Party. It remained that until the surrender of Kiev in 1941. Now it was the Gestapo headquarters. Behind the enormous facade were well-equipped investigation and interrogation rooms, and in the courtyard, concealed from the eyes of the curious, stood a stone jail ingeniously connected by passages and corridors to the main building.

Davidov had been a member of the 37th Army. He was captured in the village of Borshi, went through the Darnitz camp and a few other camps, then escaped to Zhitomir. He had a doctor friend in Kiev who



was working with the partisans in the Ivanovo region, sending them medical supplies. Davidov was supposed to leave town for Ivanova along with some of these supplies when this strange arrest took place.

He didn't know how and what Puzenko knew, but Davidov was put into the so-called "Yid chamber." The most horrible of the lot, it was filled with humanity like the proverbial sardine can, waiting to be shipped to Babi Yar. Davidov grasped that his situation was hopeless. He was called to a hearing where they demanded that he tell all he knew about the partisans, and asked whether it was true that he was a Jew.

He began to shout, protesting he was not a Jew, he knew nothing about any partisans, but Puzenko kept on, smiling and talking as if settling some old personal matter. He was taken to a medical board where German doctors examined him for "Jewish" physical characteristics. They pronounced a negative verdict, but it didn't seem to make any difference. He was taken back to the horror chamber. It was apparently embarrassing to release anybody from there. It was like a conveyor: once you were on it you continued to move on, and there was no getting off.

People were being led away from the chamber, and they did not return, yet Davidov remained. Finally, with only a handful of ten or so left, they were led out to the courtyard where they saw an automobile they immediately recognized. It was one of the "soul-destroyers" well known to the whole of Kiev. The gas-wagen (gas wagon), as the Germans called it. It looked like a sealed refrigerator truck, without windows, boarded up on the sides and painted a very dark color. A hermetically sealed door opened at the rear to let the prisoners in. The inside was lined with steel and the floor was covered by a wire screen. The ten men arranged themselves at wide intervals and were eventually joined by a girl, a very pretty Jewish girl from Poland. They all stood on the screen, holding on to the walls. The doors were closed behind them. In total darkness they were being driven somewhere...

Davidov understood that they would be in Babi Yar soon, but that they would never see it, because by then the gas would be released from the driver's cab. The condemned did not talk. Were they waiting till the last moment for their farewells? The car rolled along, swayed, stopped and started, moved again, and then came to a complete stop. The door screeched open, a harsh light burst through it and a voice: "GET OUT!"

Swallowing the air, they hurriedly descended and, as if by reflex, formed a line. They were surrounded by barbed wire fencing separating them from various buildings. S.S. men and policemen waited for them. A burly, strong, well-built young Russian approached, wearing a fur hat and uniform. His boots shone (they later found out that he was Brigadier Vladimir Bystrov). He held a club and, waving it as if in welcome, he hit each of them on the head. "This is your baptism, follow the commands now... Forward March! ... Run ... At Ease ... Stand ... Turn ... Lie down, Stand UP! ... Goose-step! ... Fish-step! ..." At this point the policemen threw themselves on the men. Blows began to fall. Sticks, clubs, boots, heels were

ground into faces and heads. They shouted and cursed. It appeared that "Goose-step" meant you had to start on your toes stretching your arms forward, and "Fish-step" meant you had to crawl on your belly, your hands crossed in back. (It turned out that this was the normal greeting of all new arrivals.) The beatings were fierce, clubs broke on backs, but both clubs and backs were replaced by new ones.

So they crawled to the fenced-off area in the interior of the camp. There, a sentry by the name of Kuribke read the following:

"You know where you are. This is Babi Yar. The difference between a spa and the camp is clear. Break up and go to your assigned huts. Then you'll go to work. Those who work poorly, break the rules or try to escape will have no one to blame but themselves."

The girls were removed and sent to the women's camp while the men were led to the huts.

They were in two rows. The regular ones, the overseers, the "Yids," and the one for the "sick." The one into which Davidov was led was an ordinary, windowless dugout with one door and rows of double-decker bunks. The floor was made of clay. At the far end stood a stove, and a single naked bulb lit the whole place. The closeness was suffocating. Each man was assigned a spot, and the camp life began.

Davidov wondered later: "Why didn't the Germans open the gas in the truck or shoot us instantly instead of this reprieve here? What was the camp's real purpose?" There was only one answer. The Germans did not arrive at the system they used at Dachau, Auschwitz and Buchenwald right away; they had to experiment. They began with the direct method of shooting. Later, being neat, orderly and pedantic individuals, they hit upon the death-factory system, which enabled them to take last-minute advantage of the people whom they were going to kill.

The ravine, with its daily shootings, continued to function normally. The ones killed instantly were those who might make trouble if imprisoned. They were driven to the edge of the ravine, laid out on the ground, and the machine guns were then turned on them. Almost all shouted something, but it was impossible to make out the words from the distance. Then the Germans would quickly dynamite the edge



of the ravine to bury the corpses. And so its banks shifted daily and the ravine yawned wider and wider. No ammunition was wasted on the wounded; they were simply finished off with shovels.

However, men like Davidov, especially those who looked healthier and whose crime was doubtful, were initially put into the camp overlooking the ravine. And here, while the executions went on below, the life of the camp followed its routine and the process of natural selection took place. The Germans were in no hurry to shoot those who survived. They knew that they would always have time for that.

And so, at half past five every morning, the alarm sounded. The inmates dressed hurriedly in about a minute and a half. Under the shouted commands of the unit leaders, they poured out of the huts; bearded, emaciated, looking like wild animals, they lined up, sounded off, followed the orders: "Forward march with song." That's how it was; no one took a step in the camp without singing. The police demanded that they sing well-known folk songs like: "Boys Unhitch the Horses," and other ditties of Ukrainian life. The leader himself sang out the foulest verses, and the whole column picked up the refrain. There were times when an embittered column would break into "The Katushka" (the favorite Soviet military song), and the carnage would begin.

Singing, they crawled out onto the central square and lined up for a breakfast of a slice of ersatz bread and two cups of some kind of lukewarm muddy liquid.

After breakfast, again with a song, they were formed into twenty-man details to go to work. What kind of work? Listen and try to picture it.

1. The inmates of the "Yiddish" huts were sent to dig in one place, fill up stretchers with the dug-up earth and carry it to another spot. They ran with the dirt-filled stretchers through a narrow passage lined on both sides with club-wielding guards. The stretchers had to be filled so full that they could hardly be lifted. The Germans pummeled the bearers with clubs, urging them on: "Faster, faster..." It wasn't work; it was a weird kind of panic, a dance of horror. People were knocking themselves out. They looked half-crazed as they ran till they collapsed in exhaustion; then they were pushed out toward the ravine's edge and immediately shot, or just thrown off the precipice. Those who could run back and forth through the passage as long as there was an ounce of strength left in them, until they lost consciousness. The German commanders would tire, and the guards would be changed, but the carrying of the earth continued until nightfall. And that's how all were kept busy. The feverish activity went on late into the night.

2. Women were used as draft animals. They were harnessed, a few to a cart, which they pulled, laden with either heavy supplies for the camp or all the garbage which they removed at night.

The commandant of the women's division of Babi Yar was a twenty-year-old named Liza Loginova, a Russian actress. She was the mistress of the assistant to the German Chief Commandant, the dreaded Anton. She did not let her lover outdo her in sadism, which she used very successfully on her female victims.

Davidov goes on to tell in detail about this savage life, or, you may say, "no-life" or "half-life," because each day they could simply die, but the real dying took place every evening. After work all prisoners gathered in the square, forming the letter "P," and the recital of offenses committed during the day would begin. If there was an escape, a whole brigade would be shot immediately. If the machine guns were brought in, that meant a "concert," as the guards called it. Maybe every fifth man would be shot, maybe every tenth...

You could be shot for queuing up for food twice in one day. They sprayed you with bullets for not removing your hat. When the so-called "sick hut" was too full, feverish patients were thrown outside to be mowed down by "automatics." Sudden calls to formation were not even considered punishment. They were routine. "March," "Stand," "Down," "To the ground," "Goose-step," "Fish-step..."

Death came quickest to the Jews and half-Jews from the "Yid" hut. The Germans, with their own very special brand of humor, called it the "heaven command."

But the other inmates clung to life with every vestige of their being, fighting for a scrap of food, a tattered piece of clothing. No clothing was issued, and the new arrivals were stripped of anything usable: coats, boots, jackets, caps. So the inmates tried to wrest anything they could from the dead. It was more complicated to get food, and no one could last all day on the single meal of muddy water and a slice of bread handed out in the morning... At dawn, the night watchmen walking around the 2,200 voltage barbed wire risked electrocution by sticking long poles in between the wires to spear a dog, a cat, a rook and sometimes a hare killed during the night. They brought them to the compound, and the wild bargaining began. A piece of cat was traded for an ounce of barley, etc. Potato peelings were retrieved from the



slop bins, and a communal "soup" would be cooked on the stove in the hut. It kept the "Davidovs" alive for an extra day or so. None of them, including Davidov, hesitated to postpone the end. The will to live must pulse with savage strength as long as there is a single breath left.

And so, some arrived as others died, alone, on the square, in the ravine, but the machinery and routine of Babi Yar kept on grinding...



## Canadian Liberalism...

(Continued from page 3)

Thomas as the European liberals had to reply to their socialists. Roosevelt therefore did not have to "spell out his liberal premise and hence create the atmosphere of indecision which his necessarily involved". Atmosphere of indecision: Is this not the characteristic atmosphere of King Liberalism?

Hartz asks: "What would Roosevelt have said had he... been compelled to take Thomas... seriously?" and shows that Roosevelt would have been forced to defend private property against nationalization, to attack "bureaucracy" and the all-powerful state, to criticize "utopianism" and "impracticability" in politics. He would have had to qualify his radicalism by an attack on the larger radicalism which faced him to the left.

In other words, instead of being "radical," he would be half radical and half conservative, which is precisely the position that the Liberal Reformers of Europe were compelled to occupy. Instead of enlisting the vigorous passions of youth, he might easily be described as a tired man who could not make up his mind; a liberal who tried to break with Adam Smith but could not really do so.

## Nation vs. Class

What Roosevelt would have said if he had answered Norman Thomas is what King did say in answering Woodsworth and Coldwell. Like the Europeans, and unlike Roosevelt, he had to defend private property, he had to attack excessive reliance on the state, he had to criticize socialism as "impracticability" and "utopianism". "Half radical and half conservative — a tired man who could not make up his mind" — is this not the living image of Mackenzie King?

"In America, instead of being a champion of property, Roosevelt became the big antagonist of it; his liberalism was blocked by his radicalism." In Canada, since King had to worry not only about Bennett and Meighen and Drew, but also about Woodsworth and Coldwell and Douglas, King had to embark upon a defence of private property. He was no traitor to his class. Instead of becoming the antagonist of property, he became its champion; his radicalism was blocked by his liberalism.

An emphasis on the solidarity of the nation as against divisive "class parties" of right and left was "of the very essence of the Reformist Liberal position in Europe." "Who," asks Hartz, "would think of Roosevelt as a philosopher of class solidarity?" Yet that is precisely what Roosevelt would have been if he had had to respond to a socialist presence in the American political culture. And that is precisely what King was in fact in Canada. His party was "the party of national unity." One of the most repeated charges against the CCF was that it was a divisive "class party"; the purpose of the Liberal party, on the other hand, was to preserve the solidarity of the Canadian people — the solidarity of its classes as well as the solidarity of French and English.

Hartz sums up Roosevelt in those words: "What emerges then... is

a liberal self that is lost from sight: a faith in property; a belief in class unity, a suspicion of too much state power, a hostility to the utopian mood, all of which were blacked out by the weakness of the socialist challenge." King's liberal self was not lost from sight, for the socialist challenge was stronger in Canada than in the United States.

The Liberal party has continued to speak the language of King: ambiguous and ambivalent, presenting first its radical face and then its conservative face, urging reform and warning against hasty, ill-considered change, calling for increased state responsibility but stopping short of socialism openly, speaking for the common people but preaching the solidarity of classes.

In the United States, the liberal Democrats are on the left. There is no doubt about that. In Canada, the Liberals are a party of the center, appearing at times leftist and at times rightist. As such, they are much closer to European, especially British, Liberal Reform than to the American New Deal type of liberalism.

In the United States, the liberal Democrats are the party of organized labour. The new men of power, the labour leaders, have arrived politically; their vehicle is the Democratic party. In English Canada, if the labour leaders have arrived politically, they have done so in the CCF-NDP. They are nowhere to be found in the Liberal party. The rank and file, in the United States, are predominantly Democrats; in Canada at least a quarter are New Democrats, and the remainder show only a relatively slight, and by no means consistent, preference for the Liberals as against the Conservatives.

In the United States, left-wing "liberalism," as opposed to right wing "liberalism," has always meant opposition to the domination of American life by big business, and has expressed itself in and through the Democratic party; the party of business is the Republican party. In Canada, business is close to both the Conservatives and the Liberals. The business community donates to the campaign funds of both and is represented in the leadership circles of both.

## Policy approach

A comparison of two election broadsides, one by an American liberal Democrat and one by a Canadian Liberal, is most instructive. Kennedy or Nixon, by Arthur Schlesinger Jr., is suffused with the spirit of the New Deal. Liberalism is defined as "opposition to control of the government by the most powerful group in the community." The Democratic party is described as the party which unites all other groups, including individual "nonconformist businessmen" who have transcended their class interests, for the struggle against the forces of business, orthodoxy, against the status quo. The Republican party is labelled as the party of the orthodox business "establishment." The book closes with an attack on bankers, owners of television stations, Wall Street brokers, General Motors, DuPont, and the American Medical Association.

The Liberal Party by J. W. Pickersgill, is suffused with the ambivalent, centrist, radical-conservative spirit of

Mackenzie King. The Liberal party is for judicious reform, against unreasoning attachment to the status quo, but of course it is also opposed to headstrong and irreverent socialism. Schlesinger does not hesitate to relate liberalism to the conflicting interests of specific social forces. Pickersgill defines liberalism in vague, inoffensive generalities: "The first principle of Liberalism is that the state... exist(s) to serve man, and not man to serve the state. The second principle of Liberalism is that the family is the foundation of human society and that it is the duty of all governments to promote the welfare of the family and the sanctity of the home."



"In my heart, I am not sorry to see the mass of the people coming a little more into their own, but I do regret that it is not the Liberal party that is winning that position for them... It can still be that our people will learn their lesson in time. What I fear is we will begin to have defections from our own ranks in the House to the CCF."

The Liberal party in Canada does not represent the opposition of society to domination by organized business. It claims to be based on no particular groups, but on all. It is not against any particular group; it is for all. The idea that there is any real conflict between groups is dismissed, and the very terms "right" and "left" are rejected: "The terms 'right' and 'left' belong to those who regard politics as a class struggle... The Liberal view is that true political progress is marked by... the reconciliation of classes, and the promotion of the general interest above all particular interests."

A party of the left can be distinguished from parties of the center and right according to two interrelated criteria: its policy approach, and its electoral support.

The policy approach of a left party is to introduce innovations on behalf of the lower strata. The Liberals, unlike the liberal Democrats, have not been a party of innovation. As a center party, they have allowed the CCF-NDP to introduce innovations; they have then waited for signs of substantial acceptance by all strata of the population, and for signs of reassurance against possible electoral reprisals, before actually proceeding to implement the innovations. By this time, of course, they are strictly speaking no longer innovations. The center party recoils from the fight for controversial measures; it loves to implement a consensus. Roosevelt was the innovator par excellence. King, though he was in his own mind in favour of reform, stalled until public demand for innovation was so great and so clear that he could respond to it without antagonizing his business-sponsored right wing. He rationalized his caution in-

to a theory of democratic leadership far different from Roosevelt's conception of the strong presidency:

Mackenzie King's conception of political leadership, which he often expressed, was that a leader should make his objectives clear, but that leadership was neither liberal nor democratic which tried to force new policies... on a public that did not consent to them. He believed that nothing was so likely to set back a good cause as premature action.

This was the official Liberal explanation of King's failure to embark on any far reaching programme of reform until 1943. King himself undoubtedly believed that his caution was based at least in part on a "democratic" theory of leadership. But his diaries suggest that the reforms came when they did because CCF pressure became so threatening that it could no longer be ignored by King's right-wing colleagues, so threatening that King felt able to surrender to it without jeopardizing the unity of his party. The bare facts are these: In August, 1943, the CCF became the official opposition in Ontario. In September 1943, the CCF overtook the Liberals in the Gallup poll (Canada: CCF 29%, Liberals 28%; Ontario: CCF 32%, Liberals 26%; The West: CCF 41%, Liberals 23%). King's reaction is summed up in the following quotation from his diary: "In my heart, I am not sorry to see the mass of the people coming a little more into their own, but I do regret that it is not the Liberal party that is winning that position for them... It can still be that our people will learn their lesson in time. What I fear is we will begin to have defections from our own ranks in the House to the CCF." Almost immediately after the release of the September Gallup Poll, the Advisory Council of the National Liberal Federation, meeting at King's request, adopted fourteen resolutions "constituting a programme of reform... of far reaching consequences." King wrote in his diary: "I have succeeded in making declarations which will improve the lot of... farmers and working people... I think I have cut the ground in large part from under the CCF..." "The great numbers of people will see that I have been true to them."

## Left pushes - center moves

The Liberal slogan in the campaign of 1945 was "A New Social Order for Canada." The election of June 11 returned King to power with a drastically reduced majority. The CCF vote rose from 8.5 per cent to 15.6 per cent, and its representation in the Commons from 8 to 29. But King's swing to the left had defeated the CCF's bid for major party status. The CCF's success was much smaller than it had expected. The success was actually a defeat, a disappointing shock from which socialism in Canada has not yet recovered.

The Liberal-CCF relationship in 1943-1945 is only the sharpest and clearest instance of the permanent interdependence forced upon each by the presence of the other, a relationship which one student describes as "antagonistic symbiosis." The Liberals depend on the CCF-NDP for innovations; the CCF-NDP depends upon the Liberals for implementation of the innovations. When the left is weak, as before and after the Second World War, the center party moves

(Continued on page 8)



## Canadian Liberalism...

(Continued from page 7)

right to deal with the Conservative challenge; when the left is strengthened, as during the war and after the formation of the NDP, the center moves left to deal with that challenge.

In a conversation between King and Coldwell shortly before King's death, King expressed his regrets that Coldwell had not joined him. With Coldwell at his side, he would have been able to implement reforms which were close to his heart; reforms which had either been postponed until the end of the war or not introduced at all. He said the CCF had performed the valuable function of popularizing reforms so that he could introduce them when public opinion was ripe. Coldwell replied that it was impossible for him to join King especially in view of the people who surrounded King. There, in a nutshell, is the story of the relationship between the Liberal party and the CCF-NDP. The Liberals, says King, are too conservative because the left has not joined them. The left has not joined them, replies Coldwell, because they are too conservative.

King wanted to show the people that he was "true to them." He was saddened that the CCF and not the Liberals were fighting the people's battles. But he could not move from dead center until CCF power became so great that the necessity of moving was clear, not only to himself but to all realistic politicians. King's best self wanted to innovate; yet he saw the Liberal party not as a great innovating force but as the party which would implement reforms once they

had been popularized by the CCF. Yet he wanted to absorb the CCF. The lot of the centrist politician is not a happy one.

Norman Thomas explains his party's failure to make a significant impact on politics during the depression with a phrase: "It was Roosevelt in a word." The explanation of the impact made by the CCF on Canadian politics during the depression and especially the Second World War has been presented just as simply by Eugene Forsey: "Canada has had no Roosevelt and no New Deal."

The absence of Lockean "monotheism" strengthened socialism in Canada. Socialism was present in the political culture when liberalism began to concern itself with the problems of the industrial age; liberalism was therefore forced to react to the socialist challenge. In doing so, it was cast in the mould of European Liberal Reform (center) parties — ambivalent, radical and conservative, alternating attacks on the status quo with defence of the status quo. Socialism had sufficient strength in English Canada to force liberalism into the European rather than the American position — center rather than left. King's liberalism was therefore not capable of reaching to the depression in a Rooseveltian manner. As a result, socialist power grew.

### The frustrating dance

Socialism was not powerless, so there was no New Deal. There was no New Deal, so socialism grew more powerful. Socialism grew more powerful, so King reacted with "A New Social Order for Canada." The center

and the left dance around one another, frustrating one another and living off the frustration; each is locked into the dance by the existence of the other.

I have been stressing the strength of Canadian socialism in order to make clear the differences between the Canadian and the American situations. Of course this does not mean that the differences between Canada and Europe can be ignored. Canadian socialism has been strong enough to challenge liberalism, to force liberalism to explain itself, and thus to evoke from it the same sort of centrist response as was evoked in Europe. But socialism in Canada has not been strong enough to match or overshadow liberalism. The CCF became a significant political force, but except for the years 1942-45 it never knocked on the gates of national power.

In Europe, the workingman could not be appeased by the concessions of Liberal Reform. The center was squeezed out of existence between its enemies on the right and on the left. In Canada, the center party's concessions were sufficient to keep the lower strata from flocking en masse to the left. The concessions were not sufficient to dispose of the socialist threat, but they were sufficient to draw the socialists' sharpest teeth. In Canada the center party emerged triumphant over its enemies on the right and on the left. Here, then, is another aspect of English Canada's uniqueness: it is the only society in which Liberal Reform faces the challenge of socialism and emerges victorious. The English-Canadian fragment is bourgeois. The Toryism and the socialism, though significant, are "touches."

## S.P.Q.R. saec. XX. A.D.

Things of a generation.

Smoke that rises from innocent  
[reefers  
to the battle-sick heavens.

Smiles that freeze the river's  
[edge  
where wars bring far-away  
[corpses  
of living mothers and starving  
[whelps  
and helmets of battling babies  
brainwashed to fight, to hate,  
[to kill  
when they themselves in the  
[eyes of God  
are no more than what the yel-  
[low bastards are to them.

Things of our generation,  
born of war and conceived of  
[war,  
with violence racing through  
[our blood,  
our brains amorphous pulp of  
[intellect  
and war and pop. — pop-war,  
[pop-intellect,  
pop-everything. We are the  
[people  
away from the people. Bred on  
[the fat of our parents'  
suffering that now would see  
[us grow  
like rows of green and golden  
[corn,  
tall, plump and proud above  
[the anthills  
until the locust comes and shreds  
our self-sufficient childhood.  
[When we grow ripe  
will we grow corn for children  
[too  
unto the locust?

J. A. WEISS



# MCGILL FILM SOCIETY

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STARTING MONDAY — L-132 — 8 FILMS FOR \$2.00

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Feb. 24, 6:30 pm: Dial M for Murder

9 pm: Psycho

Feb. 22, 8 pm: The Wrong Man

Feb. 23, 8 pm: I Confess

Feb. 25, 6:30 pm: Marnie

9 pm: The Birds

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FESTIVAL BEGINS MONDAY



## Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office, main floor, University Centre, 9 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day except for ads to begin Friday. Deadline for Friday ads is 10 am preceding Thursday.

### HOUSING

**SECOND PERSON NEEDED** to share large 5-room apt. in Crescent with newspaperman. Post-graduates or lecturers preferred. Tel.: 288-1485.

**2½ FURNISHED** apartment to sublet until April 30th. 20 minutes walking distance from University. \$70 monthly. 288-7301.

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**SKIS FOR SALE:** Head competition GS 210 cm. 1 year old, without bindings. Call VI 2-1251, Local 1620 or local 1661 between 9 am and 5 pm.

**LAMINATED WOOD SKIS** complete with safety bindings and poles. Very good condition. \$25. 288-3621 (evenings).

**ONE PAIR WOOD SKIS.** Good condition suitable for girl under 5'6". \$30 or best offer. Call Anne at 842-0334 after 7.

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### RIDES

**TWO GIRLS** want ride to Boston leaving Thursday, Feb. 16; call 842-1075.

**RIDE WANTED TO NEW YORK OR ALBANY,** Feb. 16th. Share expenses. Call Steve — 844-6311 ext. 245.

**WANTED — RIDE TO SYRACUSE** either 16th or 17th. Please call Debbie — 842-0495.

**WANTED — RIDE TO BOSTON** this Thursday. Phone Charles — 844-0065, room 214. Leave message if not there.

**RIDE TO MCGILL** wanted from Queen Mary and Westbury for 8:55 am. Monday through Friday. Reasonable price. Tel.: 738-6210 evenings.

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### STOLEN

**WALLET** containing valuable identification cards, etc. Thief please return it to scene of crime and be forgiven.

**WALLET** containing valuable identification cards, etc. has been stolen. Finder please return to Sandra Kennedy at 3449 Peel.

### LOST

**EATONS PACKAGE,** containing sculpture of sentimental value, lost in library. Finder, please leave at porter's desk, Arts or Leacock.

**A CANADIAN identity,** by most McGill Students. Will the finder please bring to U.G.E.Q. delegation. Reward will be great.

**GRAY FUR HAT** (man's) Lunchtime on Monday between Petersen Hall and MacGregor. Finder please call 842-0568, room 410. Reward.

**MULTI COLORED PEN** and pen case in Leacock III on Friday, Feb. 10. Please return to porter.

**BLACK COSSACK BOOTS,** in Arts basement common room last Friday during Red and White. Finder please call Cookie: 489-8176. Generous Reward.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**BUDDY KAYE ORCHESTRAS,** Reg'd. Orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions. Telephone 748-8370.

**THE BLACK LIGHT.** Boite du Café. Books, Magazines, music, conversation, neo-internationalism. 3607 Clark St. between 8 and 12 pm.

**ALBERT FAILEY BLUES BAND;** acid-raga-rock; frats; dances; freak-beams. Ray: 481-2271.

**OBITUARY:** The residents of E32 and D42 regret to inform the public of the murder of Eugenie, father of 26.

**DOES GOD GRADE ON THE CURVE?**

**COATS EXCHANGED AT VEGAS NIGHT:** Have returned brown imitation suede to Union switchboard. Please do same with my genuine suede.

**ROCK 'N ROLL GROUP** for hire to play at social functions. Name: The Outrage. Phone Hugh: 676-1973.

**HEAD COUNSELLOR WANTED** for small day camp (35 children) near Shawbridge, July and August, five day week. Programming experience necessary. Salary dependent on qualifications. Phone 279-5116.

**E AND ACF** presents the filmed life story of MARTIN LUTHER starting Monday, Feb. 20, 8:20 at 1 pm. Admission free. Continued Feb. 22, March 3.

**WOULD THE PERSON** who borrowed my brief case from my car in the lane behind McTavish please return the notes to the Union Porter or call Jim — 932-9834 — Reward.

**MOC — FREE SKI LESSONS —** Certified instructors. Sunday Feb. 19, 10:30 am, ticket wicket, Mt. Olympia, Piedmont — Private transportation.

**HEAR THE HON. JEAN LESAGE** Monday, Feb. 20 at 1:00 in the Union Ballroom. Presented by the McGill Liberal Club.

# Grapplers drop narrow decision

Trailing 21-0 after the fifth match and mathematically deprived of victory, the Redmen wrestlers staged a strong comeback grabbing 15 of the last 18 points before succumbing to Plattsburgh State College 24-15.

by M.D. SEGAL

Unfortunately the Red and White were hindered before they reached the mat due to the absence of grunners Michael Lebner, Mike Woods, and Jim McCague causing Coach Alan Turnbull to juggle his lineup. However the 152 pound class was ceded to Plattsburgh as no Redmen could fill the position.

Coach Turnbull's pre-fight plea of "the faster the falls, the faster we eat" seemed to register on the squad but difficulty with Plattsburgh's lower weight classes buried all chances of victory. Redman Basil Zafirou lost his decision in the last second

of his eight minute bout while Arthur Marlin and Pete Ross were greatly outclassed.

Freshman Phil Lancaster who will be wrestling in the Quebec Winter games this weekend lost his match by a decision. In the 160 pound class Bruce "Chameleon" Ross had piled up a 15-0 lead on points before pinning his man, and during an exhibition bout after the conclusion of all matches, he destroyed the elbow of his Plattsburgh opponent.

Ron Stoodley's win by a decision was reversed because of riding points. Larry Barron who also qualified to wrestle in the Winter games, won his bout by a pin. Jim Winslow of the 191 pound weight division wrestling unlimited for the Redmen, won the admiration of the crowd by pinning his opponent who outweighed Jim by 50 pounds.

The matmen's record now stands at four wins and two losses as the Redmen prepare for

this coming Tuesday's matches with Loyola which will be held in the BWF room at 8 pm.

## Curlers travel to Waterloo in search of OQAA crown

The Redmen curlers travel to Waterloo tomorrow to compete in the OQAA Curling championships that are being held there this weekend.

Eight teams will be competing in the Bonspiel which shapes up as quite a battle of Waterloo since most teams claim to be stronger than last year's entries. Toronto, last year's winners, will be favoured to take the championship again this season but the Redmen will be one of the teams who will give them lots of competition.

John Hodgson will skip the Redmen's rink. Hodgson played in last year's competition as well as directing a big victory over Queen's last month. Greg Hammond who also played on last year's team will add to the Redmen's experience as the Third on the team. Martin McLeod will play second and the lead will be Wayne Grant.



*THE ALE THAT GOES  
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# Daily wipes out Council

by ACE PHRESE

Impartial Staff Reporter

Quarterback Q alboim and halfbacks Doc Segal and Don Macpherson led the Daily to a 18-12 win yesterday over the Students' Council in the 101st annual Toilet Bowl football game, played before some 50,000 fans in the snowy Lower Campus Coliseum.

The talented trio scored one touchdown each for the Newspaper Men. Internal Veep Ian McLean and Councillor Bert Kidd (Arts and Science) counted TDs for the Legislators, who led 12-6 at the end of regulation time.

Alboim, who started at quarterback but later moved to the end position, scored the winning six-pointer on the last play of the game.

The Q took a long, looping pass from Sandy (Buffalo) Gage, fourth-string quarterback and Daily head coach, and romped through the knee-deep snow at the Mahogany Men's goal line for the score.

One play earlier, Anna Mae Barrett flipped a short, soft pass to Segal, the lonely end in the Journalists' "Trojan Horse" formation, to knot the score at 12-12.

Segal ran out of a setup that featured Barrett, Barb Harris, Georgette Jasen, Ellen Roseman and Marian Schear, who drew in the Boardroom Boys while the rookie back-

fielder sneaked down the sideline.

Macpherson picked up the Scribes' first TD midway through the first half shortly after McLean registered the contest's initial score.

The veteran hack pulled down an Alboim pass on the Legislators' goal line and plowed into the end zone with a Council defensive back hanging onto his shoulders.

Both Politician touchdowns were scored on long runs through the weak right side of the Daily's line.

McLean followed suprisingly effective left-side blocking through the Journalists' defence to hand the Mahogany Men a 6-0 margin.

Kidd danced around in his own backfield before twisting through a crowd of defenders and shaking off Newspaper Man Norm Bell's hard tackle on the road to the Scribes' end zone to put the Boardroom Boys ahead 12-6 in the second half.

Coach Gage said after the game the Politicians showed a "concerted" effort, and described his own squad's performance as "deft, but not conclusive."

**FLUSHINGS:** The Councilors accepted the Daily's challenge at last Thursday's Council meeting in a lengthy motion describing the Journalists as "weak, chicken-livered, yellow, red useless buffoons"... The Film Society is reported to have filmed Alboim's winning score... The film will be expanded and released as a 90-minute documentary, on the Canadian athlete, informants say... Dave Carin, Ralph Coviensky and Steve Schecter starred for the Newspaper Men... Tom Mooney, Redmen football coach, has offered Macpherson a starting position on the 1967 senior varsity squad... Prime Minister Pearson sent the winners a telegram expressing his congratulations.

# Playoff dreams smashed as Indians buried 6-2

by SEYMOUR KAUFMAN

The last nail was driven into the coffin of this year's ice Indians when they dropped a 6-2 verdict to playoff bound Sir George last night at the Winter Stadium.

The beginning of the end came in the dying seconds of the first period, as the Georgians struck for two fluke goals by Wayne McGill and Don Baker. Up to that point, the Tribe had been more than holding their own against the aggressive Georgians, but after the two goal blitz their spirits shriveled up like a dehydrated grape.

Sir George stretched their lead to four goals early in the second stanza courtesy of Nick Boere and Gordon Ross before the Tribe's Rick Walker floated a lazy backhand over Georgian netminder Melvin Anderson's outstretched toe. Other Sir George scorers were Neil Bacon and Ross with his second of the evening while Les Rombough dented the twine for the Indians.

The Indians showed their lack of drive and desire especially well this game, folding up before Sir George intimidation like a drowned spider. Their offence was disorganized, their defence sloppy, and their goaltending adequate but not enough to stymie the streaking Georgian attackers.

Sir George coach Tom Dyce was well satisfied with his squad's play.

"It was an all around team effort and we had good goaltending."

Tribe coach Len McDougall was unavailable for comment but his actions during the game showed that he was disgusted.

## SQUAWS HOCKEY

The Squaws, the sexiest hockey team at McGill, is also the most successful, sporting a 4-1-1 season's record.

The squad is out to further their record when they meet Toronto and Queen's Saturday morning at the Winter Stadium in the first part of a six team championship bout which Toronto has monopolized as far back as memories reach.

The Squaws are paced by Sheryl Drysdale, an experienced goal-getter, Sue Snyder, Janet Menzies and agile net-minder Pam Skelton.

Summing up the team's chances in the tournament, coach Dave Rowat said, "If they skate and work hard, we have a good chance."

# Indian cagers await playoffs

by RALPH COVIENSKY

The Indian basketball team, after closing the regular season with a 9-1 record, now awaits the CIBL playoffs when they will meet University of Montreal in a best of three series.

Although the dates for the games have yet to be set the Indians have already begun practising in preparation for the Carabins. In the two games this season against U de M, the Indians have had a lot of trouble containing Pierre Brodeur, the Carabins' outstanding guard. The Tribe has also experienced difficulty penetrating the U de M 2-1-2 defence.

In the first game against the Carabins Steve Hurley accumulated 31 points from outside but lately he has been cold on his long shots so he has moved inside to exhibit more moves than either Lily St. Cyr or Gypsy Rose Lee showed in their heydays. Vinny Lloyd has always had the scoring capabilities of any Indian but in the past few games he has been passing off to players in better position than he.

Bingham replaces Orris

Russ Bingham, the former rugby player, and a native of the Bahamas, has taken over injured Andy Orris' position in the forecourt with relative ease. Bingham gets his share of rebounds every game, plays a tough defence, and,

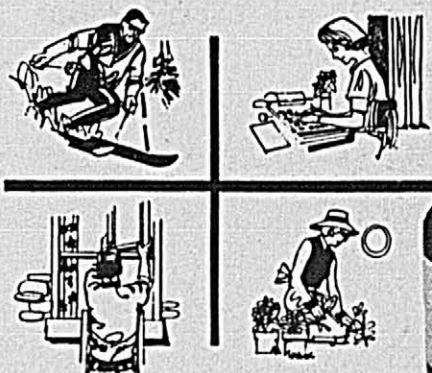
most important, Bingham exhibits the same spirit that the rugby team showed in their games.

Like Bingham, Steve Fraid is also a better than average rebounder and his veteran experience, coupled with his awesome scoring power makes him another player that the Carabins will have to watch out for. Mike Clugston will probably be the other starter for the Indians

since he has performed extremely well in the games versus the Carabins. Although Clugston cannot bring the ball upcourt as well as the injured Jack Wessel, whom he is replacing, he has shown he can hit from outside against the Carabin zone.

Should any of the starters falter Coach Frank Schieder has a strong enough bench to substitute without any qualms.

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## Redmen want victory to close hoop season

The Redmen hoopsters, trying to even their OQAA record at 3-3, tangle with the University of Montreal Carabins Saturday afternoon at 3 pm in the U of M sports complex.

In the previous encounter with the Carabins the Redmen played just well enough to win. Roger Baillie tipped in a Shelly Zimmer foul shot with 11 seconds to go to capture the contest 81-80.

Coach Tom Mooney has criticized this method of play by his squad. "Every time the team comes from behind and takes the lead they are content," the coach commented. "They don't seem to have the killer instinct to pile it on when the other squad is down."

This was very obvious in both the first U of M game and the recent contest against Loyola. In both matches as soon as the Redmen had a lead they slacked off and gave their opponents a chance to take the win. Mooney has tried (it seems without success) to instill some pride in his squad but still it lacks that mental toughness which is needed in the highly competitive basketball they play.

Nonetheless the Redmen have enough scoring power and rebounding ability to deal successfully with the Carabins. Shelly Zimmer, Dave Leibson and Roger Baillie have awesome scoring ability and when all three are "on", Redmen opponents have virtually no chance of picking up any points. Unfortunately these

three players have not had as many good games as their ability would suggest — thus a poor record for a team which has toiled long and hard under a strict coach.

The squad has good balance, a fine bench, and good team spirit but in a "nothing game" such as the game against the Carabins, anything can happen.

## Red swimmers face big test in OQAA meet at McMaster

by DEREK MUIR

The Redmen swimming team takes the train to Hamilton today to compete in the OQAA swimming championships at McMaster University.

"We hope to come second", was coach Kamal's comment on the Redmen's chances at the big meet, for which his swimmers have been training all season. The chances of capturing the title are dimmed by the existence of a powerful squad from U of T that sank the Redmen by a huge point margin in a meet at Queen's last month.

There are only thirteen swimmers on the Redmen, four of whom are freshmen, but considering this lack of depth the splashes have done remarkably well this season. They have won

## Which losing streak ends tonight?

by DAVE CARIN

The hockey Redmen have all but closed the playoff doors on themselves during these past three weeks, but will officially open the Winter Carnival tonight at 7 pm in the Winter Stadium when they face off with the University of Montreal Carabins.

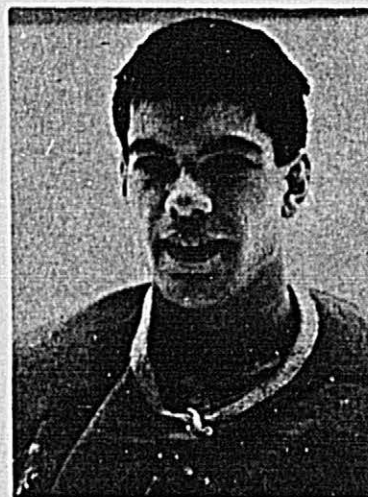
The Redmen will be defending the Birks Trophy and gunning for their first SIHL victory in seven games, while the Carabins will be looking for their first win in nine contests. As you may have noticed, both of these teams haven't been shredding the opposition's ranks with the regularity they displayed earlier in the season.

Coach Dave Copp isn't expecting any miracles tonight when

his team takes to the ice, but he would appreciate an all out effort from his charges. He remarked the other day that "the way these guys are playing now they'd have trouble beating the girls' hockey team".

The Redmen may finally get back on to the winning road tonight when a capacity crowd of screaming fans is almost assured. With the mob solidly behind them and two earlier victories over the Carabins weighing heavily in their favour, the Redmen have been established as one and one-half goal favorites to take the Birks trophy again this year.

If they do, the seventeen year old series will be knotted up at 8-8-1. U of M has taken the Winter Carnival Classic eight times to the Redmen's seven, and the University of Toronto Blues walked away with it when they were invited to play in 1955.



JIMMY TENNANT  
Hot against Carabins

Tonight's appearance by the Redshirts will be their last at home, before they hit the road for their final league confrontations at Waterloo and McMaster. Rick Gordon, Ralph Langevin, and Jimmy Tennant will most likely don the Red and White's

home uniform for the last time.

Tennant has only been here for one year, and in his brief stay, has enjoyed his greatest moments against the Carabin side. The diminutive backstop from Medicine Hat is still looking for his first shutout as a Redman, and since the "Leak" enjoys playing before hysterical thousands, tonight would be a suitable occasion.

### Taylor game

Johnny Taylor will dress tonight, regardless of his broken wrist and sprained ankle, and will play right wing beside Skip Kerner and John Rattee. Bert Halliwell will center Harry Griffiths and Rick Gordon while Rick Moore will skate between Jerry Kostandoff and Terrence Harron.

Rugged Dave Mutch will be used on defence with "Bijou" Pratt, Brian Kelly, Rod McCarthy and Ralph Langevin.

U of M will come into the Winter Stadium riding the trough of an eight game losing streak, two worse than the Redmen. They've been having the same troubles as the Redmen — lack of scoring and the inability to sustain a drive.

**Thursday Throbs:** Not only is the clash tonight the Redmen's last stand (at home), but also marks the last appearance of the world renowned Red and White Conch Blowing Duo . . . Tickets for the game are reportedly being scalped at outrageous prices . . . 25¢ a throw . . . Donations for "The Save the Hawk Fund" will be accepted at the door . . . The word on Jean Delorme, the high scoring winger for the Carabins, is that he eats hockey sticks for breakfast . . . Albert Hunter, the Redshirts equipment ace, has agreed to give him all the Redmen's broken lumber.

### BIRKS TROPHY WINNERS

1950 U of M	1959 U of M
1951 U of M	1960 U of M
1952 cancelled	1961 U of M
1953 McGill	1962 McGill
1954 U of M	1963 McGill
1955 U of Toronto	1964 McGill
1956 McGill	1965 U of M
1957 McGill	1966 McGill
1958 U of M	

### REDMEN SCORING

	G	A	Pts
Hawk Taylor	8	10	21
Fang Moore	11	10	15
Dipsy Halliwell	4	9	13
Kosty Kostandoff	7	6	13
Skipety Kerner	1	9	10
Rats Rattee	5	4	9
Jonathon Dupéré	4	4	8
2 Gun Gordon	5	2	7
Guts Griffiths	0	4	4
Busher Kelly	1	3	4
Hot-Rod McCarthy	1	2	3
Hard Helal	2	1	3
Hulk Langevin	0	2	2
Bijou Pratt	0	2	2
Rocky Valerianos	0	1	1
Scarlet O'Harron	0	1	1
Too Mutch	0	1	1

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## Black power

# The challenge from SNCC

The simmering question of black-white relations in the Southern freedom movement has recently erupted into the consciousness of many people. Long developing trends in the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee are now being brought into public focus. These trends are the product of SNCC experiences as it has worked in the deeply racist communities of the Deep South over the past five years, and anyone with the courage to face truth must see

*This article originally appeared in the May, 1966 issue of The Southern Patriot and was written by Anne Braden, its editor. The Patriot is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an organization "dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or economic condition".*

that they represent the developing thought of the majority of Negroes in those areas.

The current call for "black power" is only one of these trends, and it cannot really be understood except in the context of at least three others:

1. The first is the movement of SNCC toward an increasingly close identification with the poor and disinherited Negroes of the South and of the entire country.

This began when SNCC moved from campus to community organizing in 1961, and began to work with people who were very poor and very hungry.

Obviously, this didn't happen in 1966 at the Nashville staff meeting but it helps to explain why SNCC in 1966 is rejecting the concept of coalitions with so-called moderate forces in the South.

Some SNCC people deny that white moderates exist in the Deep South. This probably depends on how the term "moderate" is defined. But one essential fact is that the people usually described as "moderate"—the white people and the Negroes who form coalitions with them—are generally people who never knew or have forgotten what it is to be poor.

SNCC simply does not believe that these people, even if they were strong enough to win elections in Alabama or elsewhere, are going to make the social and economic changes necessary to improve the life conditions of poor people. They think poor people have to do it themselves.

2. The second basic trend in SNCC is the movement away from dependence on the federal government—either for protection or action that can change poor people's lives.

That started back down the road too—when civil rights workers' calls for help brought much talk but little action, when FBI agents kept taking endless notes but people kept getting shot and beaten and killed, when new laws were passed but scantily enforced and nothing really changed in the South.

3. The third basic trend has been SNCC's slow but steady move toward independent political organization — independent, that is, of the old political parties.

SNCC spokesmen now are saying this has always been the organization's goal—to help previously powerless people organize their own political vehicles.

"The only difference now is that it has become possible to do it," one SNCC leader said. "Until recently the struggle had to focus on the simple right to vote and organize. Now we are to the point where we can think about what to do with the vote."

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) was actually a move toward independent politics. It was people organizing for themselves—even though at that point they hoped to work within the framework of the national Democratic Party.

Most of them concluded they couldn't do it. The rejection of MFDP at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in 1964 and the failure of the congressional challenge in 1965 had a profound influence on SNCC workers. Many decided then and there that there was no way for Negroes to build political strength within the American two-party system.

The next logical step was to try building their own parties where they had the numbers and conditions to do it — and that is what has developed with the independent parties in Alabama Black Belt counties.

The idea of independent political parties is sure to spread—both through the Black Belt areas of the South and the ghettos of the North.

This does not mean that SNCC is rejecting the idea of coalitions for all time to come. It is rather

obvious that in a country where Negroes represent only 11 per cent of the population and even in the South do not have a majority in any state and only in a limited number of counties there must someday be coalitions with someone.

The question SNCC is asking at this point is coalition where, when, and with whom. It is saying that in order for a meaningful coalition to take place, at least two conditions must exist: (1) the people who have been powerless must create a power of their own, else there will be no coalition but only a situation in which they will be absorbed and controlled by those who have all the power; and (2) there must be groups with kindred interests with whom to make a coalition.

Since SNCC orientation is to a politics of power for poor people, this makes meaningful coalition with white people impossible at this moment, since organized groups of poor white people resisting oppression simply do not exist.

This brings us to the matter of SNCC's position on black-white relations.

The phrase that is being used widely in Negro organizations today is "black consciousness," and that is one of the things SNCC is saying must be built.

With this phrase, SNCC is saying to Negroes that they need to eliminate from their thinking and feeling the patterns that have been put there by a society that is essentially built on the concept of the superiority of the white man.

It is saying that Negroes need to reject the unconscious idea that what is white is better. And because they do live in a society that holds to that idea, they will begin to think and feel differently only when they realize their own history, their own worth as a people, their own ties with dark-skinned people elsewhere in the world.

As one SNCC leader put it: "It's really just a new way of saying an old thing—don't be ashamed of yourself. It is a matter of human dignity."

Asked recently how he defined integration, Jim Forman said: "It means moving Negroes into the mainstream of American life and its accepted value system. I reject this."

This is not what everyone in the movement has meant by integration. To some it has meant the literal meaning of the word integrate: "to make whole" — that is, to make whole the human race.

The basic reality is that this concept of integration is yet only a dream in the minds of some people. It does not square with the world as it now is. And until the world is different the dream cannot be realized.

White people who believe in integration must see that it can never exist until there is equality in strength between different groups of people — that the human race can never be "made whole" until those who have been oppressed can create for themselves their own strength. The concept of white supremacy which we must realize has been the cornerstone of our society makes this impossible today.

That is why white people who really believe in a united human race should not be frightened when SNCC and other groups talk about "black power." Our society has lived by white power. Unless black people create their own power there can never be a meeting ground.

*The current trends in the Negro movement are identified primarily with one man: "In May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael replaced John Lewis as chairman of SNCC. At a press conference following his election, Carmichael scorned integration and said the real problem was power. One month later, on the Mississippi March, he added the word black to the word power and began his meteoric rise to fame."*

*Stokely Carmichael will be speaking next Thursday, February 23, at 8 pm in the Union Ballroom. Admission will be \$1 for students and \$2 for the public. All proceeds will go to SNCC.*

This is a time of great flux in the Southern movement. Many white people who have worked in Negro communities in the South are being hurt because they now feel rejected. There are individual instances in which they feel overt hostility which for some reason they did not realize was there before.

Of course it was there, and if it is now coming to the surface it is a much healthier situation than when it was repressed. The individuals who are feeling hurt and rejected must try to see that what SNCC is doing may be the only way that the conditions can be created whereby a meaningful unity of black and white can come into being.

SNCC is not rejecting white people. Rather, by forcing them out of the black communities and back into the white communities where so much work needs to be done, it may be providing this generation with the last chance white people may ever have to overcome the racism and white supremacy by which western man has come close to destroying this planet.



"The phrase that is being used widely in Negro organizations today is 'black consciousness', and that is one of the things SNCC is saying must be built. With this phrase, SNCC is saying to Negroes that they need to eliminate from their thinking and feeling the patterns that have been put there by a society that is essentially built on the concept of the superiority of the white man."